

REICHSTAG HEARS OFFICIAL ADMISSION OF MEXICAN PLOT

Misfortune America Has
Come to Learn Of It,
Says Zimmermann

GLAD JAPAN TOLD

Is Puzzled How U.S. Man-
aged To Decipher The
Secret Code

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 8.—The revelation
of the overtures made by Germany to
Mexico has occasioned considerable
heart-searching in Germany and
numerous questions have been asked
in the Reichstag on the matter.

The German Minister for Foreign
Affairs, Dr. Zimmermann, said that
the despatch was sent in secret code
and he was not aware how the Ameri-
cans had obtained and deciphered it.
It was a misfortune that they did,
but he was not sorry that the over-
tures had become known in Japan,
through their publication in America.

HOME RULE JUSTIFIED BY ALLIES' WAR AIMS

T. P. O'Connor's Argument;
Urges United and Genuine
Effort To Settle Question

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 7.—In the House
of Commons, today, Mr. T. P. O'Connor
moved that: "With a view to strength-
ening the hands of the Allies, in
achieving recognition of the equal
rights of small nations and the
principle of nationality against the
opposite German principles of militar-
ism and government without the con-
sent of the governed, it is essential
immediately to confer on Ireland the
free institutions long promised her."
He appealed to the House to make a
united and genuine effort to settle the
Irish question.

Melbourne, March 7.—The Senate
has passed a resolution, by 28 votes
to 2, in favor of Home Rule for
Ireland.

A Complete Stoppage Of Belgian Industries Ordered by Germans

Whole Population Idle; Allege
Coal Supplies and Trans-
port are Inadequate

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, March 7.—The Tele-
gram states that the Germans have
ordered a complete stoppage of in-
dustries in Belgium, practically
throwing the whole population out
of employment, alleging the in-
adequacy of coal and transport.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 7.—In the House
of Commons, today, Sir Clement Kinloch-
Cooke asked whether the Government
intended to hold a series of Imperial
War Cabinets and whether they
would be continuous.

Mr. A. Bonar Law replied: "The
Imperial War Cabinet meets in the
near future. Until the delegates
arrive, I cannot answer the point."

Dance Music Today

The following program of Dance
Music will be played by the Band in
the Town Hall this afternoon, begin-
ning at 5.30 o'clock:
1. One Step, "That Loving Rag" Adler
2. Waltz, "The Balkan Princess" Rubens
3. Waltz, "Little Grey Home in
the West" Bohr
4. One Step, "Down in dear old
New Orleans" Whidden
5. Waltz, "The Girl on the Film" Sirmay
6. One Step, "By the Beautiful Sea" Carroll
A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

Dr. Vincent Heads The Rockefeller Foundation



DR. GEORGE E. VINCENT

Dr. George Vincent, president of
the University of Minnesota, will
become president of the Rockefeller
Foundation on May 15, 1917, suc-
ceeding John D. Rockefeller, Jr.,
who resigns to become chairman of
the Board of Trustees. It was said
that Mr. Rockefeller's resignation
is due to his inability to handle all
of the work attached to the rapidly
growing Foundation.

The new president of the Founda-
tion will devote his entire time to
the work. He comes well prepared
for the new undertaking. He is a
member of the General Education
Board of the Rockefeller Founda-
tion, and has been associated for
many years with the Rockefeller
philanthropies.

9,000 Greek Troops Yet to Be Withdrawn

But Balfour Says Evacuation
Proceeding Satisfactorily;
Venizelists Are Safe

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 7.—In the House
of Commons, today, Mr. A. J. Balfour,
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,
stated that the evacuation of Greek
troops and artillery from the north of
Greece is proceeding satisfactorily,
but certain demands are still unfulfilled.
About 6,000 regulars and 3,000
gendarmes are still north of the
Peloponnese. The Greek Govern-
ment has released Venizelists and has
promised to abandon all proceedings
against them.

Two Months' Work By Turks Is Wasted

Abandon Sheikh Nurb, After
Having Carefully Prepared
Strong Defensive Position

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 7.—An official de-
spatch from Egypt reports: The Turks
have abandoned a strong position at
Sheikh Nurb, westward of Shellal, on
which they have spent two months
constructing defences. Yesterday, our
aircraft dropped a ton of high ex-
plosive on enemy troops and railway-
trains.

Russians in Persia Have Turks on Run

Occupy Husseinabad and Char-
lak; Initiate Attack On
Summit of Asadabad

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 6.—(By Wireless).
—A Russian official communique re-
ports:—In the Caucasus, we are
pursuing the Turks, who are with-
drawing from the Bidjar zone. We
have occupied the villages of Hus-
seinabad and Charlak. We have at-
tacked the summit of Asadabad, in
the direction of Hamadan, south-
eastward of Arzol Lake and are
pursuing the Turks towards Dove-
letabad. One of our airships bomb-
ed Baranovitchi.

Taking Advice Of Friends Mr. Schlee Alters Kipling Address Nanking Criticised

Then Delivers Popular Item in Successful Overseas
Club Program; Netley Hospital Benefits

The whole of the Apollo Theater
last night was turned into one big
Overseas Club, for the members and
friends of that organization, in the
absence of club premises, foregathered
in Mr. Hertzberg's comfortable hall
for the purpose of listening to Mr.
Henry Schlee's magnificently rendered
selections from Kipling, and, incident-
ally, viewing some of the fine films
for which the Apollo is famous.

In view of the length of the pro-
gram, the performance commenced
at 8 o'clock, when the five-part film
masterpiece, "Alsace" was screened.
The patriotic nature of this drama
tuned the large audience up to the
right pitch to listen to some of
Kipling's finest poems and verses,
most of which had been chosen for
their close applicability to the
conditions of war and sacrifice to
which the world is now becoming
accustomed. Mr. Schlee, although
suffering from a severe cold, kept
his audience spellbound for nearly
one hour and a half, and it is safe
to assert that even the most earnest
of students of England's master-
magician of words and phrases ob-
tained new light on and saw new
shades of meaning in many of his
favorite poems. It is highly probable
that today will see a sudden demand
in clubs and libraries for some of
the works of Kipling to which many,
even in these days, are comparative
strangers.

After the second interval, an
announcement having been made
regarding the names of certain
Overseas Club raffle winners, a fine
selection of war pictures was
screened, the performance conclud-
ing with a most laughable comedy
played by those wonderful—almost
human—chimpanzees, Napoleon and
Sally.

The entertainment, which was
under the patronage of Sir Everard
Fraser, K.C.M.G., H.B.M.'s Consul-
General, was in aid of the Netley
Beds Fund. Doubtless a very hand-
some sum has been realized for this
very worthy object, a result which
will have been attained through the
energy of the promoters, the excel-
lence of the entertainment, and the
kindness of Mr. Hertzberg.

In yesterday's issue of THE CHINA
PRESS a letter from our Nanking cor-
respondent appeared, criticising Mr.
Schlee for certain remarks stated to
have been made when prefacing his
recital of the poem—"The Neutral."
Mr. Schlee last night, referring to the
"respectable publicity" which had
attended his remarks at Nanking,
said that he had informed THE
CHINA PRESS (who had asked him for
particulars) that those remarks would
be repeated that evening. However,
he had decided to fall in with the
advice of certain friends, and some-
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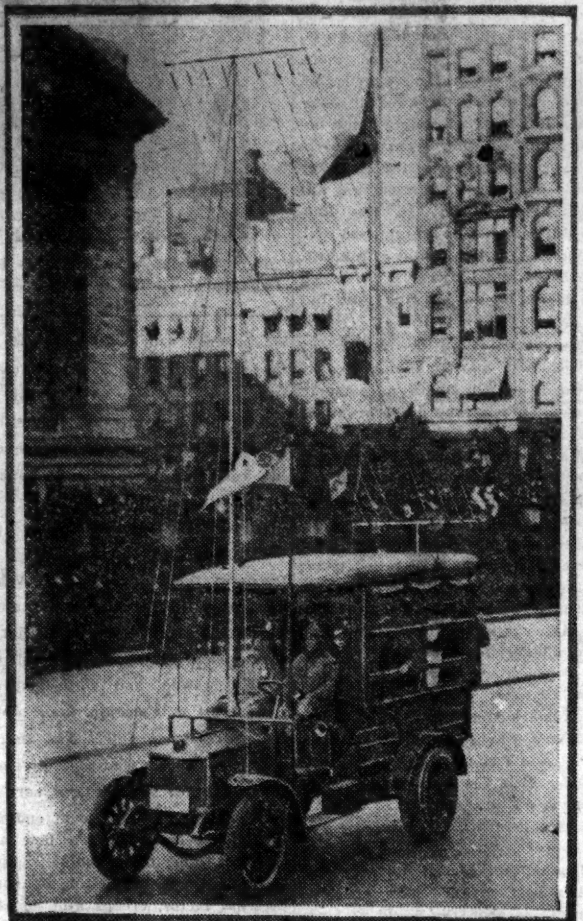
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Wireless on Motor Truck Now Part of N. Y. Police Equipment



Here is shown the latest addition to the equipment of the New
York police force. It is a complete wireless outfit mounted on a motor
truck. Most of the precinct stations are equipped with wireless and, in
case of serious trouble, with the telephone and telegraph lines cut, the
New York blue coats would have another means of communication.

BELGIAN RELIEF DEPOTS AT HASSELT BURNT OUT

Twenty Thousand Kilograms
Of Coffee and Other Food-
Stuffs Destroyed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, March 7.—Some
store-houses at Hasselt, which con-
tained 20,000 kilograms of coffee,
besides other food-stuffs, belonging
to the Belgian-American Relief
Committee, have been destroyed by
fire.

80 Miles of Country Strewn with Kut Spoil

Thirty-Eight Guns Recovered
From River; British Caval-
ry Engages Rearguards

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 7.—An official de-
spatch from Mesopotamia reports: Our
cavalry engaged the Turkish rear-
guards, on the 5th, at Lajj, near Ctes-
phon. Enemy booty is strewn over
eighty miles of country and it is im-
possible to give an accurate list of the
captures at present, but, so far, thirty-
eight guns have been salvaged from
the river.

HONOR WANG TA-HSIEH

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Tokio, March 8.—All preparations
have been made for the reception of
Wang Ta-hsieh. He will be treated
with the honors due to an Am-
bassador, he will be the guest of the
Emperor during his stay, will be
housed in a detached palace and
most elaborate entertainments are
being arranged in his honor. The
Emperor returns from his sea-side
Palace at Hayama, on the 12th, for
the purpose of receiving him and
will receive him in audience and give
a banquet in his honor on the day
following his arrival.

The Weather

Northerly squalls. The maximum
temperature recorded yesterday was
55.0 and the minimum 40.8, the
figures for the corresponding day
last year being respectively 55.4 and
38.5.

SETTLE SATURDAY FOR PARLIAMENT'S DEBATE ON CRISIS

Premier Tuan and All Min-
isters Will Attend To
Make Reports

TOKIO IS ADVISED

Dr. Reinsch, American Re-
presentative, Has Inter-
view with Premier

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Peking, March 8.—The Government
yesterday sent telegraphic infor-
mation to Tokio that the question of
the severance of diplomatic relations
with Germany will be submitted to
Parliament within this week.

According to a report of the Pe-
king Jih-pao, Premier Tuan Chi-jui,
and all the members of the Cabinet
will appear before both Houses of
Parliament, on Saturday, to report
about the diplomatic policy.

Yesterday, the Premier received
the American Minister, Dr. Reinsch.
Today, the Premier is giving a party,
at which a large number of Parlia-
mentarians and Chinese advisors on
foreign affairs will be present.

President Li Yuan-hung has not
accepted the resignations of the
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Wu
Ting-fang, the Minister of Com-
munications, Hsu Shih-ying and the
Minister of Education, Fan Yuan-
lien.

The Japanese Minister, Baron Hay-
ashi, is expected to arrive in Peking
on March 12.

Mukden Asks Neutrality

Mukden, March 7.—The Mukden
Chamber of Commerce has requested
the Government in Peking to main-
tain strict neutrality.

Premier Meets President

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Peking, March 8.—The Premier called
on the President, yesterday after-
noon, accompanied by the Vice-
President. The interview lasted for
an hour. Mandates issued yesterday
evening were counter-signed by
Premier Tuan Chi-jui, indicating that
he had resumed office.

Tuan Recognises Parliament

Peking, March 7.—(Eastern News
Agency). In the morning of March
7 the interview between President Li
Yuan-hung and Premier Tuan Chi-
hui was arranged through the good
offices of Vice-President Feng Ku-
chang and General Wang Shih-
chen, Chief of the General Staff.

President Li Yuan-hung stated that
he does not fundamentally oppose
the foreign policy which has passed
the Cabinet.

Premier Tuan Chi-hui also stated
that he will in future first submit to
Parliament all grave questions.

Thus the interview was smoothly
concluded, a fact on which the
Republic is really to be congratulated.

ARM JAPANESE SHIPS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Peking, March 8.—The Government
has received formal notification from
the Japanese Government of the
arming of Japanese merchantmen and
the Central Government is asked to
inform the provincial authorities
concerned of this fact, in order to
prevent complications, which has been
done.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava ... Mar. 9
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakui M. Mar. 10
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yashiro M. Mar. 12
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Mar. 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Mar. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. Mar. 18
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba M. Mar. 13
Per R.M.S. Emp. of Russia Mar. 17
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru Mar. 11
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Miyazaki M. Mar. 23
The American mail is due here
on or about March 10, per T.K.K.
s.s. Nippon Maru and O.S.K. s.s.
Mexico Maru.

NEVER IN HISTORY HAS WAR BEEN SO UNPOPULAR--WELLS

Witter Gives His Ideas for a World Peace--Says
Victory Must Be Won on the West Front

Following is the first of a series of articles written by H. G. Wells for the Daily News and Leader, in which the noted British writer deals with "Ideas for a World Peace." Following President Wilson's Senate speech these articles have a particular interest. The first of the series, published below, is called: "How to End the War."

By H. G. Wells

About the end of the war there are two chief ways of thinking. There is a simpler sort of mind which desires merely a date, and a more complex kind which wants particulars. To the former class belong most of the men out at the front. They are so bored by this way that they would welcome any peace that did not definitely admit defeat—and examine the particulars later. The "tone" of the German army, to judge by its captured letters, is even lower. It would welcome peace in any form. Never in the whole history of the world has a war been so universally unpopular as this war.

The mind of the soldier is obsessed by a vision of home coming for good, so vivid and alluring that it blots out nearly every other consideration. The visions of people at home lights up, of plenty instead of privation, and the cessation of a hundred tiresome restrictions. And it is natural, therefore, that a writer given to guesses and forecasts should be asked very frequently to guess how long the war has still to run.

All such forecasting is the very wildest of shooting. There are the chances of war to put one out, and of a war that changes far faster than the military intelligence. I have made various forecasts. At the outset I thought that military Germany would be lavish with cavalry and great attacks; that it would fight at about the 1899 level, would be reluctant to entrench, and that the French and British had learnt the lesson of the Boer War better than the Germans. I trusted to the melodramatic instinct of the Kaiser. I trusted to the quickened intelligence of the British military caste. The first rush seemed to bear me out, and I opened my paper day by day expecting to read of the British and French entrenched and the Germans beating themselves to death against wire and trenches. In those days I wrote of the French being over the Rhine before 1915. But it was the Germans who entrenched first.

The Two Offensives

Since then I have made some other attempts. I did not prophesy at all in 1915, so far as I can remember. If I had I should certainly have backed the Gallipoli attempt to win. It was the right thing to do, and it was done abominably. It should have given us Constantinople, and brought Bulgaria to our side; it gave us a tragic history of administrative indolence and negligence, and wasted bravery and devotion. I was very hopeful of the Western offensive in 1915; and in 1916 I counted still on our continuing push. I believe we were very near something like decision this last September, but some archaic dream of doing it with cavalry dashed these hopes. The "Tanks" arrived too late to do their proper work, and their method of use is being worked out very slowly. . . . It still believe in the Western push, if we only push it with our brains, with our available and still unorganised brains; if only we realise that the art of modern war is to invent, and invent, and invent. Hitherto I have always hoped and looked for decision, a complete victory that would enable the Allies to dictate peace. But such an expectation is largely conditioned by these delicate questions of adaptability that my tour of the front has made very urgent in my mind. A spiteful German American writer has said that the British would rather kill twenty thousand of their men than break one general. Even a grain of truth in such a remark is a very valid reason for lengthening one's estimate of the duration of the war.

The Front of Decision

There can be no doubt that the Western Allies are playing a winning game upon the Western front, and that this is the front of decision now. It is not in doubt that they are beating the Germans and shoving them back. The uncertain factor is the rate at which they are shoving them back. If they can presently get to so rapid an advance as to bring the average rate since July 1 up to two or three miles a day, then we shall still see the Allies dictating terms. But if the shove drags on at its present pace of less than a mile and only four thousand prisoners a week over the limited Somme front, if nothing is attempted elsewhere to increase the area of

pressure (this was written originally before the French offensive at Verdun), then the intolerable stress and boredom of the war will bring about a peace long before the Germans decisively crushed. But the war, universally detested, may go on into 1918 or 1919. Food riots, famine, and general disorganisation will come before 1920, if it does. The Allies have a winning game before them, but they seem unable to discover and promote the military genius needed to harvest an unquestionable victory. In the long run this may not be an unmixed evil. Victory, complete and dramatic, may be bought too dearly. We need not triumph out of this war, but the peace of the world.

This war is altogether unlike any previous war, and its ending, like its development, will follow a course of its own. For a time people's minds ran into the old grooves, the Germans were going nach Paris and nach London; Lord Curzon filled our minds with a pleasant image of the Bombay Dancers riding down Unter den Linden. But the Versailles precedent of a council of victors dictating terms to the vanquished is not now so evidently in men's minds. The utmost the Allies talk upon now is to say: "We must end the war on German soil." The Germans talk frankly of "holding out." I have guessed that the Western offensive will be chiefly on German soil by next June; it is a mere guess, and I admit it is quite conceivable that the push may still be grinding out its daily tale of wounded and prisoners in 1918, far from that goal.

None of the combatants expected such a war as this, and the consequence is that the world at large has no idea how to get out of it. The war may stay with us like a schoolboy caller, because it does not know how to go. The Italians said as much to me. "Suppose we get to Innsbruck and Ljubich and Trieste," they said, "it isn't an end!"

A Way Out?

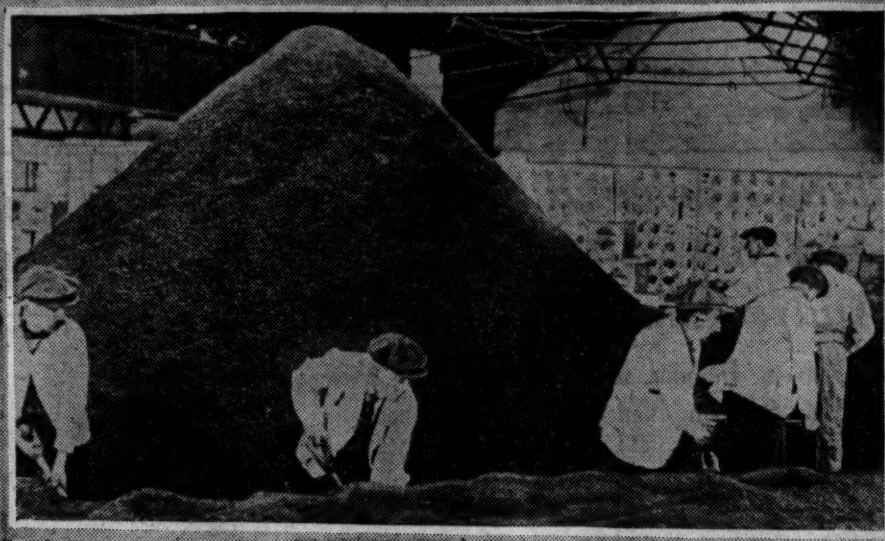
There is the clearest evidence that nearly everyone is anxious to get out of the war now. Nobody at all except perhaps a few people who may be called to account, and a handful of greedy profit-seekers, wants to keep it going. Quietly perhaps, and unobtrusively, everyone I know is now trying to find the way out of the war, and I am convinced that the same is the case in Germany. That is what makes the Peace-at-any-price campaign so exasperating. It is like being chased by clamorous geese across a common in the direction in which you want to go. But how are we to get out—with any credit—in such a way as to prevent a subsequent collapse into another war as frightful?

At present three programs are before the world of the war in which the war can be ended. The first of these assumes a complete predominance of our Allies. It has been stated in general terms by Mr. Asquith. Evacuation, reparation, due punishment of those responsible for the war, and guarantees that nothing of the sort shall happen again. There is as yet no mention of the nature of these guarantees. Just exactly what is to happen to Poland, Austria, and the Turkish Empire does not appear in this prospectus. The German Chancellor is equally elusive. The Kaiser has stamped the peace-at-any-price people of Great Britain by solemnly proclaiming that Germany wants peace. We knew that. But what sort of peace? It would seem that we are promised vaguely evacuation and reparation on the Western frontier, and, in addition, there are to be guarantees—but it is quite evident they are altogether different guarantees from Mr. Asquith's—that nothing of the sort is ever to happen. The program of the British and their Allies seems to contemplate something like a forcible disarmament of Germany; the program of Germany hints at least of a disarmament and military occupation of Belgium, the desertion of Serbia and Russia, and the surrender to Germany of every facility for a later and more successful German offensive in the West. But it is clear that on these terms, as started, the war must go on to the definite defeat of one side or the other, or a European chaos. They are irreconcilable sets of terms.

Looking Forward

Yet it is hard to say how they can be modified on either side, if the war is to be decided only between the belligerents and by standards of national interest only, without reference to any other con-

Not a Pile of Coal, But Tea for the Tommies



TEA FOR THE FRONT

"Tommy" must have his tea. Consequently, here you see 48,000 pounds of tea being blended in a War Department warehouse in London for packing and shipment to the various British fighting fronts.

siderations. Our Allies would be insane to leave the Hohenzollern at the end of the war with a knife in his hand, after the display he has made of his quality. To surrender his knife means for the Hohenzollern the abandonment of his dreams, the repudiation of the entire education and training of Germany for half a century. When we realise the fatality of this antagonism, we realise how it is that in this present anticipation of hell the weary, wasted and tormented nations must still sustain their monstrous dreary struggle. And that is why this thought that possibly there may be a side way out, a sort of turning over of the present endlessly hopeless game into a new and different and manageable game, through the introduction of some external factor, creeps and spreads as I find it creeping and spreading. That is what the finer intelligences of America are beginning to realise, and why men in Europe continually turn their eyes to America, with a surmise, with a doubt.

The Exchange of Notes

A point of departure for very much thinking in this matter was the speech of President Wilson's that heralded the present discussion. All Europe was impressed by the truth, and by President Wilson's recognition of the truth, that from any other great war after this America will be unable to abstain. Can America come into this dispute at the end to insist upon something better than a new diplomatic patchwork, and so obviate the later, complete Armageddon? Is there, above the claims and passions of Germany, France, Britain, and the rest of them, a conceivable right thing to do for all mankind, that it might also be to the interest of America to support? Is there a Third Party solution, so to speak, which may possibly be the way out from this war?

And further I would go on to ask, is not this present exchange of Notes, appealing to the common sense of the world, really the beginning, and the proper beginning, of the unprecedented Peace Negotiations to end this unprecedented war? And, I submit, the longer this open discussion goes on before the doors close upon the secret peace congress the better for mankind.

15,000 CARRANZA TROOPS TO JOIN ARMY OF VILLA

Pershing Withdrawal Signal
For Great Offensive Says
Bandit's Agent

New York, January 27.—Francisco Villa and his troops are in potential control of northern Mexico and await only the withdrawal of the American punitive expedition to make that control an actual one, according to John J. Hawes, Villa's official agent in New York.

Basing his assertions on information brought to him here, he says, by messengers direct from Villa, who is declared to be in command of the forces investing Chihuahua. Hawes asserted today that twenty Carranza

generals commanding nearly 15,000 Mexican troops in several States adjoining the international border have made representations to Villa that when the latter gives the word they will turn from Carranza. This word will be given, according to Pershing's troops have returned to United States soil.

Plan 'Spring Drive'

Hawes said he had been told by the villa messengers that the defection of the Carranza forces would be accomplished peacefully. There would be little bloodshed, as the troops are secretly favoring Villa's revolution. The reason for awaiting the retirement of the Pershing expedition, Hawes asserted, was that Villa's men intended to avoid any clash with the Americans.

When the Carranza troops have placed themselves under Villa's command, Hawes said he was informed by the villa messengers, an offensive, described as a "Mexican spring

drive" would be begun immediately against those Carranza forces who remain loyal to the *de facto* president.

Protect Americans

According to Hawes, this offensive will be conducted in a manner which will insure protection for American and other foreign interests, in Mexico. Permanent guards of soldiers will be thrown about foreign owned oil wells, mines and other property, and every effort will be made to co-operate harmoniously with Americans, Britons, Germans and other citizens from outside of Mexico.

Meanwhile, Hawes said, Villa is undertaking to prove to the American government that he did not lead the Columbus raid which caused the loss of American lives. Between 1,500 and 2,000 affidavits, of which 90 per cent are signed by Americans residing in Mexico, are being prepared, tending to prove that Villa was elsewhere on the night of the raid; these, Hawes asserted, would be filed with the State Department.

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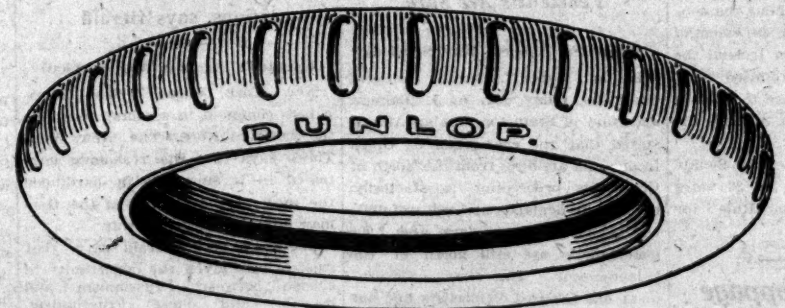
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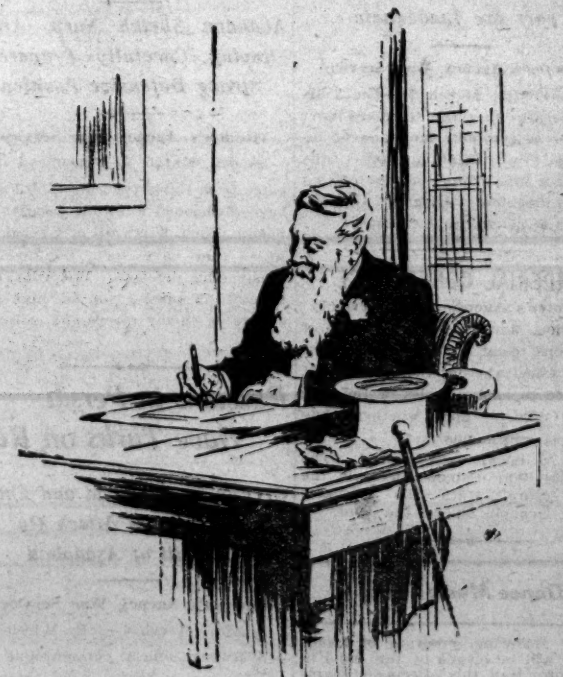
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KENTUCKIAN TELLS OF THE SOMME FIGHTING

Hit By Shrapnel, McClintock Forced Four German Prisoners To Carry Him Back

CONVALESCENT IN LONDON

Sergeant, Decorated for Bravery, and Soon Will Be A Lieutenant

(By Charles H. Grasty, of the New York Times)

London, January 7.—I have been spending part of this Sunday afternoon with a boy who, like myself, was raised under the ministry of Marse Henry Watterson in the blue grass region of Kentucky. Madame, the wife of the American Ambassador, who takes a deep daily interest in these boys from home, told me about him. In Ward K 4 of King George's Hospital he is a number—177,378. In Fayette County Ky., he is Alexander McClintock. His home is that loveliest of all human habitations, a blue grass farm. The place is called Longridge, and it is on the Lexington-Maysville turnpike. His father and mother are at Longridge waiting for him. They be long to the Breckinridge clan. Before I went to the hospital I recalled that a grandson of John C. Breckinridge has recently come here to do some work in the embassy. I called him up and he went with me. So the afternoon in our part of King George's Hospital was a kind of old Kentucky home reunion.

We found Sergeant McClintock precisely what a Kentucky boy ought to be. Perhaps it is the same limestone that makes the blue grass; something puts love of fight into the typical Kentuckian. Here in far away London lay this bright eyed, well-set-up boy of 23, a bit of shrapnel still in his thigh bone, though the biggest piece had been cut out, smiling as he related his adventures and game for more of the same.

"Why did I go in?" he asked back. "Oh, I wanted to go in from the first." That was all the why he knew. He was operated on at Rouen late in November and shortly afterward brought to London. He is convalescent now and hopes that he will be allowed to spend the interval between being able to walk about and being fit for trench duty in the United States. He would just love to go back to Lexington for a few weeks before taking a hand in the drive that is going to make Fritz homesick. What would add to the interest of a trip home is that the King has just given him a medal for going into the German fire to bring in two wounded men. Also, the Sergeant is shortly to become a Lieutenant.

We asked the questions, McClintock answered them and this is the story: Going 'Over the Top'

"On October 21, north of Pozieres, on the Somme, my battalion went over the counter assaults by the Germans. We got to the Regina trench, one of the most famous out there, and we stayed there forty-eight hours. The first lot took it, but couldn't hold it because they didn't have the artillery; then the second battalion went in and came out, and the third did likewise; cause we had the advantage of broad daylight and we had the artillery behind us, guided in their fire by the aeroplanes flying above and spotting the German trenches. "I got out of that adventure all right at 6:10 a.m. on November 18 we

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Observing an Artillery Attack



ARTILLERY OBSERVATION OFFICER. © INTERNATIONAL

A British artillery officer in an advanced position observing the effect of the British artillery. Various means are adopted for obtaining this information. Reports on the effect of the shots are received from officers such as shown in the picture, and again from aviators and officers stationed in captive balloons.

again 'went over' behind a barrage. The 600 of us who were left from the first attack in October got through and stayed in the second line of trenches. I was in charge of the second wave, known as the 'mopping-up' wave. The first wave doesn't stop, but the second and succeeding ones have details to attend to. I got through the first line of trenches, but as I was going to the second I stopped at a shell hole where four men, confused by the firing and uncertain what to do, were lying.

"I had just time to order them forward when I got a piece of shrapnel in my thigh. I had the four men go on, and I lay in the shell hole, where I bandaged myself. I didn't lose consciousness, and after two hours I saw a lot of German soldier prisoners going by under guard, and I commanded four of them to come to me, pointing my revolver at them to make them step lively. They put me on a rubber sheet and carried me five miles to Pozieres. My wound was not very painful, except when I was shaken by my carriers. They dropped me a couple of times when they ducked in the shell holes to escape the fire. That hurt."

"What is the spirit of the German soldier as observed by your American eyes?" I asked.

Depressed by Somme Offensive
"They are downhearted. The Somme offensive has depressed them. German soldiers, though excellent in many respects, will not fight at close range. Just before I was wounded, when my lot got to the

first trench, there were about thirty German soldiers in it. All of them held up their hands, excepting one officer, who was using his small arms at a very lively rate. I had the satisfaction of bayonetting that officer in the back. I never found out whether he died or not, but he stopped his shooting and fell in the trench; and I myself was wounded shortly afterward.

"Most of the casualties are from counterattacks; Fritz has the range of his own trenches, and that is where we catch it. When we can, we dig a new trench some distance away, but in November the ground was too hard. In the nature of things we suffer a good deal from our own artillery fire. It's part of the game and can't be helped. At 200 yards we have to stoop as we go forward, so not to get hit by the barrage. When we are within fifty yards of the German trench and when the barrage, which has been keeping up a lively fire, half of it shrapnel, so as to make Fritz keep his head down—the very second the barrage lets up we have got to make a rush for it."

Sergeant McClintock said that in his battalion 50 per cent were citizens of the United States many of them born English. He thought that about 10 per cent were native born Americans. He said that it was generally understood and accepted that there were 40,000 native-born Americans fighting in the armies of the Entente Allies. McClintock is deeply attached to his battalion.

"What is the worst thing that you met with?" he was asked. "The dead ones," he replied. "The ground is full of them. I have

counted as many as sixty-two lying unburied in a ten-minute walk. Once, in a trench, when I was digging a funk hole, I struck two corpses. Usually they are thrown in shell holes and covered up. It's not much use burying. The shells kick them right up. Sometimes we tried to make a bayonet into a cross for an officer, but it doesn't stay long. A shell seldom hits a trench, but when one does land it starts something. I saw a five-and-ninetyths shell a 'coal box,' as we call it, hit a trench and kill three men. We couldn't gather enough of those three men to fill a boot.

Stood Seventy Hours in Water

"About the most unpleasant thing, next to the corpses, is trench feet. I have stood as long as seventy hours continuously in water up to my knees. Even if you wear gum boots the water soaks through and your feet swell up. You get plenty of bully-beef and potatoes, and one of the best things of all, two drinks a day of rum, that helps ward off germs and malaria. There is always a glass of rum just before you go over the top. As for sleep, we don't have it, in the ordinary sense of the word. It is more like cat-napping. Some of the men try to woo sleep in their funk-holes but after my experience trying to dig one I gave it up. The maximum of bathing is one bath a month, with a change of underwear."

All this story the young Kentuckian told with a lively sense of humor and a twinkle in his eye. He seemed to have a pretty good feeling, on the whole, for the German soldier, whom he always spoke of as "Fritz." He told the story of the prisoner to whom an English soldier said, "You are on your way to England, too."

"Yes," replied Fritz, with an air of contentment, "but I have no return ticket."

Sergeant McClintock was very proud of his Canadians and Americans. I asked him, "Who is the best soldier of them all?"

"Many people say the Australians, who are certainly a dare-devil lot, and then there are the French Canadians, who are afraid of nothing on earth, but have no discipline. Take them up one side and down another, I think our Canadians are the best."

FRENCH MIDDLEWEIGHT CHAMPION IS KILLED

Paris, January 21.—Georges Bernard, champion middleweight of France, was killed at the Pau aviation field yesterday when his airplane crashed to the ground with him.

A fortnight ago Bernard boxed three exhibition rounds at a Paris gymnasium with Bob Scanlon, the negro, who enlisted in the Foreign Legion at the outbreak of the war. Bernard was twenty-three years old, began his career in 1909, and met Badoud in 1911 three times, winning twice on points. Papke defeated Bernard in 1912. Bernard won the championship from Marcel Moreau in the nineteenth round in June, 1914.

After serving in the infantry from the war's beginning until a year ago, Bernard was transferred to the Aviation Corps. Bernard intended to accompany Carpentier to the United States after the war.

POLITICS OF RUSSIA DIFFICULT TO GRASP

Strange Situation Vividly Described By Telegraph Correspondent

BUT RUSSIAN NATION SOUND

Is Unswervingly Loyal To Allied Cause And To Britain; Growing Pains

Petrograd, February 2.—The Russian political situation is full of dramatic interest; but it is impossible, under the circumstances, to describe it in detail. The commonplaces of ordinary conversation will not bear transmission, and a bare recital of events would probably arouse incredulity in English readers, who have been unable to follow recent developments hour by hour. Past and present, are strangely mingled. Rolls-Royces flit about the streets carrying with them the mentality of the eighteenth century. Queer modern words blur the firm outlines of age-old etiquette, and if you analyse the ingredients of politics you will find a curious jumble of ancient ritual and modern superstition, with throughout waves from Tibet and Siberia, from the Novgorod of a thousand years ago, and from the Chicago of today.

There is an old post-impressionist effect in this play of fantastic atavism on the tragic background of the world war. Politics have become transcendental. There is no English measure with which to measure them; they break the bounds of all the text-books and the precedents. The attitude of the average Russian is one of bewildered suspense. He does not know what tomorrow may bring, and he takes refuge in unreasoned faith, in that stubborn faith in Russia that underlies all facile and superficial pessimism. And over and above the political passions that move him he is possessed by a profound feeling of wonder, of sheer artistic emotion at the marvels of the picture that history is unrolling before him.

Aged Councillor Dismissed

One or two minor events of the last day or two may serve as illustrations of the general feeling. There is an old man called Golubeff, who has spent his life in the bureaucracy, and has served under four Emperors. He had no interests outside the routine of the office. At the Chancelleries he was the very embodiment of loyal tradition and rigid formalism. He was a member of the Pre-Reform Council of the Em-

pire, and after the reform was vice-president of the Council until nine days ago. He happened to preside at the sitting in which the council joined in the demand for a Cabinet enjoying public confidence. That proved to be the turning-point in his career. When the New Year list of nominations to the Council appeared it was found that Golubeff was not only no longer vice-president, but that he was even deprived of the right to sit in the legislative section of the Council, and was removed to the judicial department. This week he has taken the unprecedented step of resigning from Government service, and his resignation has been accepted. What such a step must have cost this staid devotee of tradition only his veteran colleagues can realise, but the incident is typical of the state of feeling in circles where fallen Ministers are now as plentiful as once-worn gloves in the litter of a top's abandoned wardrobe. Radical changes were made in the list of nominated members of the Council of the Empire in order to re-establish a reactionary majority, but consultations among the new members have not had the desired result.

Senator Treguboff, who was specially commissioned to investigate the life and sentiments of the working population in the Petrograd district, has, according to the papers, accomplished his task.

Nation And Victory

The Retch publishes an article on the Alexander Nevsky Monastery, the residence of the Petrograd Metropolitan, in which a contrast is drawn between the ascetic regime of former Metropolitans and the present state of things under Metro-

politan Pitim, before whose doors stands regularly a long line of motor-cars, and whose receptions are crowded with bureaucratic functionaries and ladies of political ambition.

These are minor details illustrating the trend of events. Serious as the present state of affairs is, it would be unwise to exaggerate its gravity. The mood is essentially ephemeral, and there are glimmerings of hope that wiser counsels may prevail. The Russian nation, as a whole, in spite of all difficulties, does not swerve one inch from its devotion to the cause to which the Allies are pledged. The crisis is but an acute form of growing-pains, in struggling with the Germans Russia is struggling for self-possession. Victory for Russia means victory over all that hinders her free development. The Tsar, in his instructions to the new Premier, Prince Galitzin, has placed victory in the forefront of the program of the new Cabinet, and has insisted on the necessity of an attitude of goodwill towards the Duma, the Council of the Empire, and the Zemstvo. Favorable indications are also drawn from the audience granted yesterday to the President of the Duma, M. Rodzianko, for the first time for many months. The odd vagaries of subsidiary influences should not be regarded as grounds for any serious fears as to the Alliance. The Russian nation is the convinced and loyal Ally of England, and deserves and deeply appreciates British sympathy in its double struggle.

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Electricity Department

Owing to the delayed despatch from the manufacturers of new generating plant for the Riverside extensions, and inasmuch as the connections to the electricity supply mains have already reached the safe limit that can be supplied from the existing plant, as from March 15th and until further notice application for the connection of electric light installations can only be dealt with as disconnections occur. A waiting list will be opened in which applications for connection will be dealt with in the priority of their receipt.

The applications for connection received each month greatly exceed the requests for disconnections, consequently prospective consumers will necessarily have to wait longer than they would under normal circumstances, before their installations can be connected.

It is hoped that these restrictions may be removed in the Autumn, but these precautionary measures are being taken by the Electricity Department in order to safeguard the interests of existing consumers.

Consumers who remove from one house to another will be considered as existing consumers and there will be no delay in connecting the supply to their new premises.

March 1st, 1917.

A FLEET THAT DOES NOT RETURN AGAIN

Germany Said To Be Evolving Doubts About Efficacy Of Submarines

BRITAIN'S COUNTER MOVES
Leading German Newspapers Warn Against Depending On This Stealthy Weapon

Captain Persius, the German naval expert, writing in the Berliner Tageblatt of January 6 on submarine warfare, under the title "England's Greatest Anxiety," says:—

We have always held the view that the question of mercantile tonnage might be one of the most important factors in bringing about peace, but remember we only say "might," for whether it will really be so depends on many circumstances which cannot yet be surveyed. The increasing success of our submarines has in the last few months become surprising. Nevertheless, nothing would be more foolish than to build up hopes on this, and think, for example, that our success must go on increasing at the same rate, so that in spring we might be sinking a million tons a month. The more the submarine war on commerce increases, the more serious become the difficulties it has to face. The number of ships daring to go to sea declines, the ships which still sail are more strongly armed, and the skill of their captains in repelling submarine attacks increases. Lastly, the number of enemy instruments for destroying submarines increases. The majority of the people have learned in two and a half years of war to look dangers in the face; they know, for example, that the prophecies of the secession of English Colonies from the Motherland, if the imminent collapse of the enemy, etc., have not been fulfilled. Nevertheless, they look confidently to the future, which they hope will bring us the peace desired in reasonable circles. It would, above all, be fatal to think we could starve out England by a turn of the hand. It would be a sin against our own people to conceal the truth—that endless waiting and inexhaustible confidence are necessary in our submarines till they will finally be able to reach the desired goal.

If one underestimates the difficulty of the task, it is sheer ingratitude to our submarine crews, who are beyond all praise, who fearlessly set out again and again on voyages full of danger beyond description, ready to offer their lives for their country, perhaps in a most painful fashion. When thinking of our submarine heroes we ought never to forget the difficulty of our goal the economic subjection of England.

Our enemies' ability to wage war is mainly dependent on the shipping at their disposal. If we succeed in making the scarcity already existing unendurable, we shall see the Entente Powers about to collapse. Merchant ships are required by them to carry troops and war material, and also coal, raw materials, and foodstuffs. While the Central Powers are independent and produce their own coal and munitions and the minimum of food necessary with the aid of occupied territories, the enemy can do nothing without overseas traffic. Russian mainly requires munitions. France and Italy fuel, and England foodstuffs. Submarine warfare threatens the freedom of the sea routes for these.

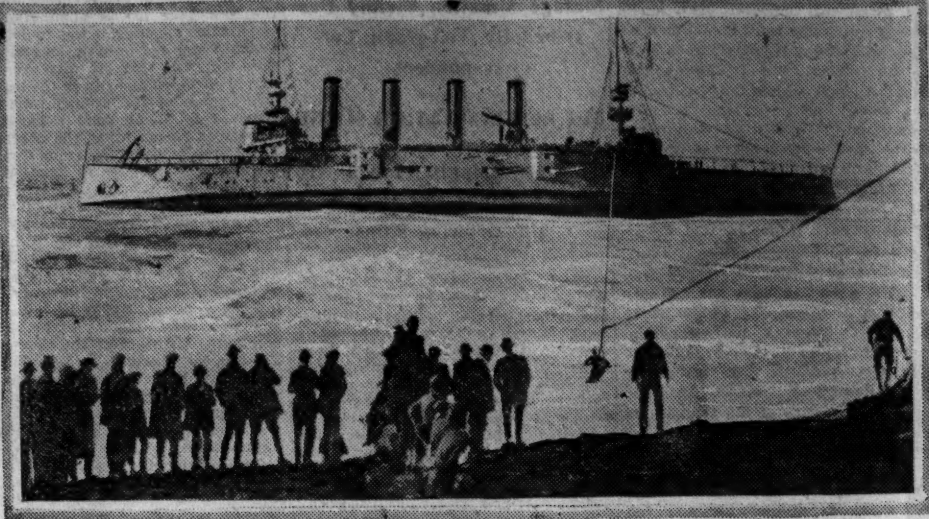
Yet it has not been possible entirely to destroy their freedom of traffic on the seas. If we carefully consider the possibilities of the submarine, apart from questions of crews and material, our judgment can only be against those who are dependent on the freedom of the seas for their mercantile marine.

The English Navy finds itself practically impotent against the losses of the mercantile marine. Its submarines cannot return like for like to the enemy. The merchant shipping of the Central Powers has disappeared from the seas since the outbreak of war, so that it cannot be attacked.

We cherish the expectation that the enemy will not be so able to adapt themselves to the altered situation when the economic war has been intensified still more. There is therefore a contest between us, the object of which is to cripple the other side economically. The future still conceals from us who will hold out longest in the race.

The "silent pressure" of the British Fleet has been instrumental in bringing about many significant changes of opinion in Germany. For one thing, it has robbed the Kaiser's navy of the artificial reputation which was built up for it with such enormous care—that fleet for which the German people were bled and

Rescuing Crew of U. S. S. Milwaukee by Breeches Buoy



U.S.S. MILWAUKEE ASHORE.

All on board the U. S. cruiser Milwaukee were saved when the ship went ashore in Humboldt Bay, California, while trying to pull off the U. S. submarine H-3, which had previously stranded there. The picture shows Coxswain T. S. Decker, the first of the sailors to be rescued, being brought ashore in the breeches buoy. He was landed after an uncomfortable trip, the waves frequently dashing over him. While this rescue was in progress the remainder of the Milwaukee's crew stood lined up on her deck awaiting their turn at the breeches buoy.

sweated and robbed, only that it might be bottled up hopelessly and helplessly in the Kiel Canal, there to rot and rust away.

The British Fleet has also, in respect of certain of its not less silent activities, effected a change of opinion with regard to Germany's much-belauded U boats. Three leading German newspapers within the past week have solemnly warned the German Government against placing too much faith in this stealthy weapon, and now even Count Reventlow, most ruthless of all advocates of submarine warfare, is assailed by ominous doubts and misgivings.

Cold Feet

No value, of course, has ever been attachable to Count Reventlow's opinion on any subject, but as he is merely the mouthpiece of others, it is evident that something has lately been happening which has brought a chill to their lower extremities. Count Reventlow says in the Deutsche Tageszeitung:—

He who has at heart the future of the German fleet after the war will have to devote his most concentrated attention to the question which has so long divided large sections of the community, authoritative and otherwise, into opposing camps—the question of the relative value of ships of the line and submarines.

We hope that in Germany more and more attention may be bestowed on the numerous expressions of opinion of British experts in the enemy Press to the effect that the presence of the German High Seas Fleet has hitherto rendered the destruction of the submarine peril an impossibility. Pending the duration of the war, the question may, of course, be relegated rather to the background, because no danger can exist of the High Seas Fleet being placed out of service and its guns employed in the land war.

Should, however, such a thing be thinkable the military conclusion would be unavoidable that thereby the effective influence of the submarines, too, would shortly altogether disappear. If we discarded our big ships the enemy would soon be supreme in the North Sea and the Baltic, and lie at anchor before our ports (perhaps within them) and coasts.

May we be saved from making the fatal mistake of imagining the U-boat to suffice as a naval weapon! No doubt it is capable of inflicting some damage on the enemy, but to substitute it for the High Seas Fleet would be madness.

Slash the Octopus

The Cologne Gazette has developed a new streak of amiable imbecility. It has discovered that the real origin of the war lay in the fact that Germany had outdistanced England in the realm of sport, and England simply could not bear it:—

This war provides a perfect parallel to the British sport system. So long as we had not risen to the level of the British, so long as we were their pupils and dependants in commerce and industry, we were their friends and companions.

All this changed radically the moment that England discovered the rise of a serious rivalry such as might conquer for itself a place in the sun. Today no human tribe on earth is so hated by the British as we are. Why? Because we have dethroned the Britons from their lofty eminence in the field of sport, just as we have

placed a limitation to their stupendous might and tyranny in industry and trade.

In the same way, however, as we made ourselves independent of the hateful British patronage and condescension in matters of sport, so we shall proceed along our path unconcerned about British hatred or love. We know at last what it is that threatens us, we have renounced all hope of Britain, sense of justice and right, and with our sword sharpened to a razor-like keenness, we shall, regardless of our own losses pierce, cut, and stab until every tentacle has been slashed off the vile carcass of the octopus.

The Gem Among Nations

After this little outburst it is not surprising to learn, on the authority of the Kaiser, whose utterance is kindly vouched for by the Berlin Lokalanzeiger, that the German is the "precious gem among nations":—

It was at the table at which Hindenburg had taken his meals daily for many months, that our Kaiser, in lauding the German national hero, in our presence employed the phrase, "The precious gem among nations, the German," which was, as it seemed, destined by Providence to lead the world to the loftiest heights of development.

The men who are now called on to perform the severest duties on the eastern front trust that they may be allowed to do their share in making propaganda for this sacred German mission in the east, while their brothers in arms are similarly engaged in the west; only at the same time they fervently hope that the people at home may perform their part in the great work, and not hinder it by constant wallings about an ounce of butter or a few inches of sausage.

The existence of the German Empire does not depend on the question whether Herr Schmidt or Frau Bismarck rise from their dinner-table full to satiety or feeling that they could eat more.

Herr Schmidt and Frau Bismarck, however, appear to be of a different opinion, and the Cologne Volkszeitung feels compelled to take them to task accordingly:—

Among the masses of the people the hope seems to prevail that the present system of food rationing will cease with the conclusion of the war. Such a hope is a delusion. For a long time to come, perhaps for many years, food consumption will have to be very seriously restricted. For years after the conclusion of peace Germany will have to content herself, almost exclusively, with the products of her own soil.

We shall be obliged to draw in our belt a good deal tighter when the

war comes to an end. Why, therefore, be in a frantic haste to end it at once? The cries: "We want peace," "Give us bread," will certainly not remedy the interior situation.

The Great Beer Tragedy

Munich, according to the Tagliche Rundschau, which never misses an opportunity of sneering at the Bavarians, is verging on revolt:—

The beer-city of Munich is suffering under so great a scarcity of beer, that after 8 p.m. hardly a drop of beer is any longer to be obtained in the beer-halls and restaurants, and it has been found necessary to limit the supply of beer in every case to 35 per cent of its normal quantity.

This official measure has led to unseemly incidents in the Bavarian capital. Numerous idlers and loafers, who appear to exist only in order to rob the Lord God of His time, now line up outside the beer-halls at the official opening hours. The moment the doors are opened they make a rush for the interior, and each man among them straightway orders half a dozen pots of beer.

The consequence is that when the counting-house and warehouse employees arrive on the scene there is no more beer available for them and free fights, to be accompanied of much destruction of furniture, are of daily occurrence.

CO-OPERATION PLANS BECOMING DEFINITE

Vice-President of Sino-Japanese Company Discusses Trade in China

"The plans for co-operation between Japan and America are now taking on definite shape in the hands of some of our leading business men." This was the statement made in an interview with a representative of The Japan Advertiser by Mr. Tetsukichi Kurachi, vice president of the Sino-Japanese Industrial Development Company. "Such enterprises cannot give any offense to the Chinese, but on the contrary must give the greatest satisfaction to them as it will assist in the development of their country and will enrich themselves."

There can be no two opinions on the advisability and advantages of economic co-operation between Japan and America in the Far East because it will conduce to equal advantage to the two nations and as a result enormously benefit those nations in the East now in the background.

"The idea is now taking on a definite shape in the hands of some business leaders. Firstly it must be conducted on fair business-like methods. Though in some quarters here opinion seems to obtain that America's capital should be made most of, this is not a fair view. Japan should contribute her capital, too, and as fully as possible, though her contribution may not be as large. In conducting business with China and other Oriental countries a genuinely commercial method should be followed, secondly, Japan can supply whatever goods are more cheaply obtained or manufactured here than in America while America could be sought to sell whatever she can supply better than Japan. No preference should be given to either party from other motives. If this method be followed strictly harmonious working between the two parties will be ensured beside it is the most economical method which could be adopted."

In seeking concessions or other investments in China, thirdly, division of labor is the best method to be adopted. Frankly speaking, the

American knowledge of China is not very profound though they have apparently gained a general idea of China and the Chinese. Therefore, they may succeed in gaining concessions from the Mandarins in Peking, but they have too few friends among local officials or provincial business men to obtain successfully municipal or private concessions which the Japanese can obtain more readily. If the Japanese and the American capitalists work on these separate lines their work will complement each other and in will form an additional factor to assure the success of co-operation.

"An outstanding advantage this enterprise will have is that American capital and Japanese knowledge of China will be better utilized than otherwise. With their long and accumulated experience the Japanese know well how to conduct business in China and other Oriental countries but in this respect the Americans are not as fully qualified. If both operate together on the lines suggested the strong points of both will be brought into better play."

In reply to a question as to whether it will give any misgivings to

other nations or China herself Mr. Kurachi said that if new enterprises be carried out strictly as commercial undertakings and on the lines suggested it will not only not give any offense to the Chinese but will give satisfaction to them all, because the undertakings will enrich their own country to a large extent and they will gain much while the promoters will of course only seek to obtain a fair return on their capital invested. It will also not be viewed with suspicion by other countries because it will not aspire to monopolization of interests in China but work on the lines of equal opportunity.

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-- Sporting --
-- News --

BOXING COMPETITIONS ARE ASSURED SUCCESS

Already Many of Settlement's
Best Fighters Entered;
Club Alters Rules

Preparations for the American Athletic Club boxing preliminaries are being rapidly completed and from all indications the preliminary bouts on March 16 will bring forth the best prowess and skill in the manly art to be found in Shanghai.

A number of well known athletes have signified their intention of entering in these preliminaries. We expect to see men of local renown as Corbett and Lopes of the S. V. C. Boxing Tournament fame, Neergard who is said to have won the championship when at College, Woods the basket-ball wizard and the notorious Noodt with his fast legs and brawny arms and tough torso, to say nothing of Marsh, Oots and Hutchinson and last, but not by any means least, Thomas, noted for his science and stamina.

With such men a good card is assured. Some of the men have indicated that they feel in such fine fettle that they will confine their training to a close shave and a hair cut. There are two reasons for this: 1st, These bouts are merely preliminaries and only nine days are left for training. 2nd, The men who are entered are all clever and in good condition so that they really don't need much training. To be frank, the boys are good. As the bouts are to be only three rounds, science, speed and plenty of "mixing it" will doubtless be the order of the day.

Sportsmen in Shanghai would like to see more of the men who boxed in the S. V. C. Tournament in 1912 again in action and in particular Ackerman, Cameron and Quelch. Other prominent athletes such as Glisen, Hayes, Brewer, Hadley, Rosario, Remedios and Tiffin would stand good chances in their respective classes. There will be bouts for all classes, bulky heavies with their ponderous dignity, rangy middle weights and clever welters, shifty light weights, and speedy little feathers.

From the names of the competitors alone the Club is sure to see some nifty action with lots of foot-work and fancy dancing. Several of the competitors are good at hitting and getting away. Quite a lot of enthusiasm has been shown in athletic circles and new competitors are daily sending in their names to G. J. Petrocelli, 6 Kiukiang Road or leaving them with Messrs. Squires, Bingham.

The committees in charge of the tournament have secured fine prizes for the winners in the finals. These are now on exhibit at Senet Freres. The preliminaries, which will be held at Chang Su Ho Gardens, on March 16, at 9.15 p.m., will be open only to members of the American Athletic Club; however, each competitor will be given complimentary tickets so that he may have his friends with him to cheer his efforts. The competition is open to all amateurs, whether members of the Club or not.

Another important announcement by the club is that it has decided after some discussion to limit membership in the club to Americans. The earlier statement given out that other nationals would be admitted has thus been rescinded. However, competitors of other nationalities will be welcomed and accommodation will be provided for their friends. Only local talent will be seen in this tournament, as it has been learned that the American sailors are not allowed to enter boxing competitions under the new navy regulations.

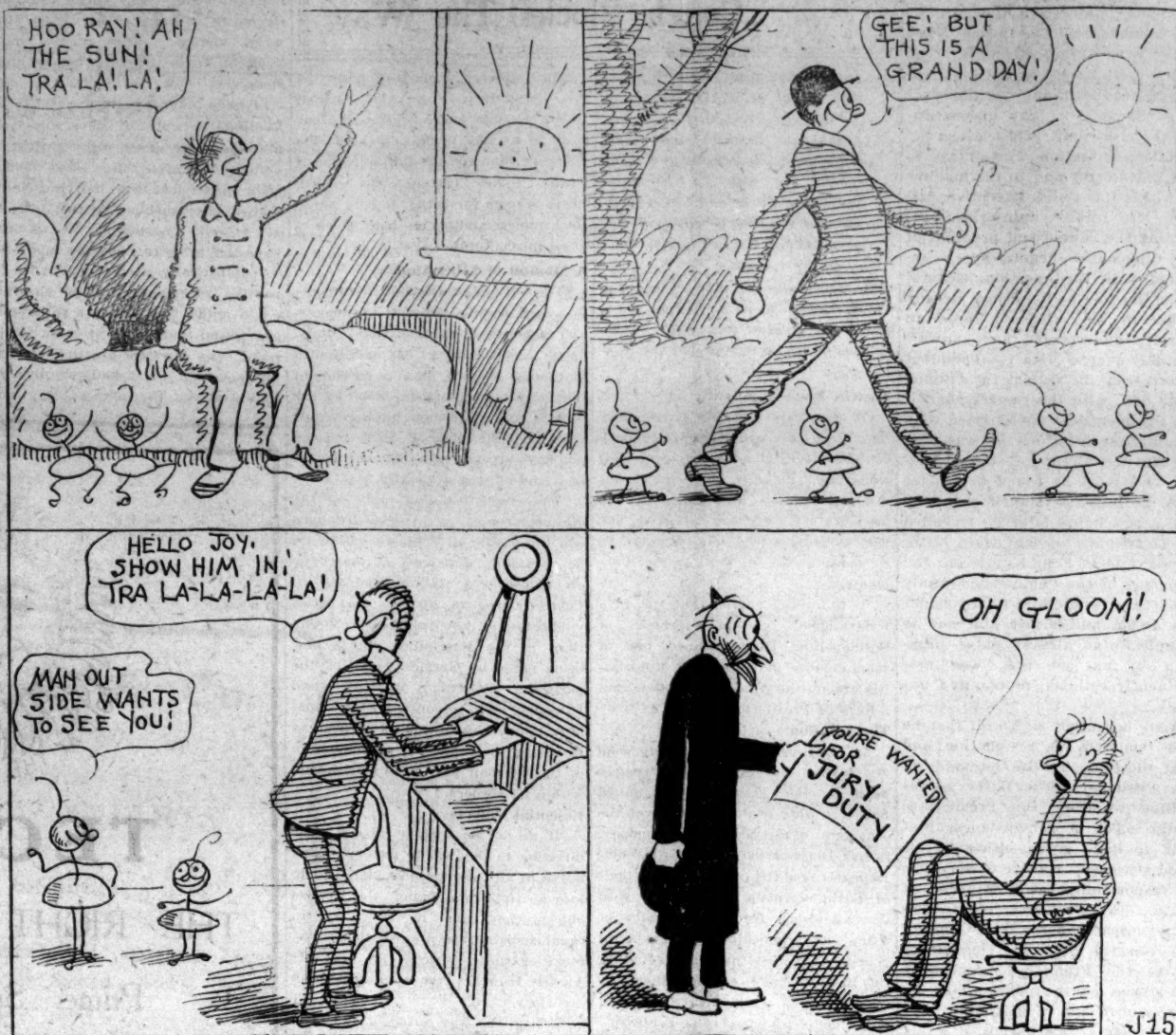
Races at Kiangwan

The International Recreation Club announce that the thirty-third gymkhana meeting will be held at the Kiangwan race course on Saturday, the 17th inst., the first saddling bell going at 1.30 p.m. Entries for the nine events scheduled will close at the Club headquarters, 126 Bubbling Well Road, on Tuesday next, the 13th inst.

The card includes a maiden steeplechase over two miles and a handicap steeplechase at the same distance. There is also a flat handicap for a prize of \$500 and a selling plate value \$400.

What's The Use!

By Tom Powers



SHE'S A GOOD SHIP; WHO'S HER OWNER?

Marina Quesada, Held in Brazil,
Has Officials and Foreign
Legation at Wits' End

Washington, Feb. 3.—The State Department, the Department of Commerce, the Costa Rica Legation, the Brazilian Embassy, the Danish Legation, two United States Senators and a number of other departments, legations and individuals will be obliged if somebody will step up and establish the identity of the owners of the good ship Marina Quesada, alias the Gladstone.

Since the beginning of the European war the State Department and the Department of Commerce have been asked to unravel many knots with international ends, but nothing that has been presented heretofore has compared with the case of this steamship.

The Marina Quesada is a perfectly good ship of 5,000 tons for which any steamship company would be willing to pay a round \$1,000,000. The difficulty with the steamer is that while her physical character is above reproach her career is hidden in mystery.

In 1910 a British firm sent the steamship Gladstone down the ways in good condition. Thereafter she was sold to a Norwegian firm, and during the next four years pursued the even course of an honest merchantman. She carried the Norwegian flag over the seven seas without question of reproach. But in December, 1915, her troubles began. She was at Seattle then, and Hans Suhren, of German parentage, and Browne Willis, who claimed Costa Rican citizenship, bought the ship from her Norwegian owners.

She sailed down the Pacific, through the Panama Canal and up to Norfolk, Va., without any particular trouble. Willis applied to the Costa Rican Consul at Norfolk for a provisional Costa Rican registry. The Costa Rican Consul wired the Costa Rican Charge at Washington that Willis, who was married into one of the prominent Costa Rican families, had bought a good ship and wanted to run up the Costa Rican flag.

"Fine business," wired the Costa Rican Consul. "Give him a provisional register and run our flag up on the good ship."

The registry was granted and the flag was flown. "Gladstone" was wiped off the ship's side and "Marina Quesada" was neatly painted at the bow. Meanwhile the ship's bunkers

and every available inch down the hatches had been jammed with American coal.

The following morning Capt. Hans Suhren cleared for Valparaiso and from that day until the present the Marina Quesada has led an unhappy career.

What happened to induce Capt. Suhren to change his course is known only to him, but instead of going to Valparaiso, he turned up at Pernambuco.

The Brazilian authorities asked for the Captain's papers on June 15. The Captain failed to deliver them. Unconfirmed reports state that they "fell" overboard, and it was said that the bag supposed to contain the papers was found in a shark that was killed. But the Brazilian authorities seized the vessel for entering the harbor under suspicious circumstances, and Capt. Suhren, finding he could not get out of port, sold his cargo of coal and is living regally in the Brazilian port.

Finding the British Admiralty had made it virtually impossible for him to leave the port in safety, even though he satisfied the Brazilian Government, Capt. Suhren turned the ship over to the Storebelt Company, a Danish corporation, and it was subsequently chartered to Withy, Furness and Co. for service in the British Admiralty. Meanwhile Browne Willis, claiming he was owner of the vessel, appeared in New York and sold

her to Edwin Gregory, a son-in-law of Senator Overman of North Carolina.

Gregory went to Pernambuco and attempted to get possession of the vessel. Capt. Suhren informed him he couldn't have the vessel because it had belonged to him, Suhren, and that he had sold it to the Storebelt Company. Thereupon Gregory returned to Washington and took counsel with Senator Overman and Senator Chilton. The trio went to the Department of Commerce and insisted they had a right to American registry because Gregory had bought the vessel in good faith. Secretary Redfield appeared to be satisfied that, under the navigation law, Senator Overman's son-in-law had the right to run up an American flag on the ship.

But the Danish corporation would not let go. It insisted that Capt. Suhren had shown a good title and that the ship had a right to fly the Danish flag. So, from the Department of Commerce, Gregory and his two Senatorial supporters went to the Department of State and urged Secretary Lansing to use all the diplomacy at his command to protect Gregory's rights.

While the various departments of the Government were striving to straighten the case out and to find out to whom the ship belonged, Browne Willis dropped into the

Department of Commerce casually and said:

"There seems to be much confusion about this case. I am the Storebelt Company. I sent a relative to Denmark who formed the corporation for me. Don't you see, it's all very clear?"

Browne Willis has not been seen since. At least, Mr. Gregory has not seen him.

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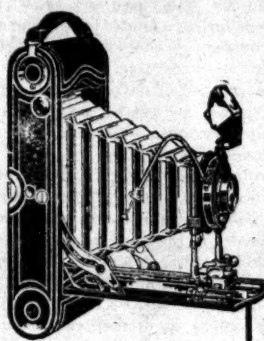
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WEATHER

Northerly squalls in Chihli and in
the Yangtze valley, gradually
reaching the Yellow and Eastern
Seas and the Formosa Channel.

BIRTHS

McGREGG: On the 8th March, 1917,
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13017

KING: On 7th March, 1917, to Mr.
and Mrs. J. F. King, a daughter,
at 256 Shanhaiwan Road.

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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MARCH 9, 1917

Story of the Premier's Flight

PEOPLE who are wont to envisage all human action in the sense of drama and as the development and expression of what the Greeks used to call Fate will find not a little to confirm this theory of life in the element of tragedy which Premier Tuan Chi-jui yesterday introduced into the situation resulting from the Chinese note to Germany. A pro-German by conviction and, owing to his ignorance of any foreign tongue, unable to revise this conviction by first-hand study of information which could alter his views, Tuan Chi-jui seems to be figuring in the sight of the Entente as a sort of Chinese Venizelos; and by an obvious association of ideas, President Li Yuan-hung appears to be in some danger of emerging as a sort of King Constantine as conceived and pictured in the Daily Mail and the Morning Post. And to complete the apparent parallel with the Athens situation, we have another confirmed pro-German in the person of Baron Feng Kuo-chang—who in terms advised and warned the President and the Cabinet against taking any action under the American invitation—figuring in the calculation of Entente speculators as a successor to the Chinese "Tino" just as similar speculators in Europe have been discussing the question of a successor to "Sophie's husband."

But General Tuan Chi-jui is as much a Venizelos as we say it is a purely argumentative sense—he is a von Falkenhayn or a Nivelle. And President Li Yuan-hung is as much a King Constantine as either King George or President Poincaré is the Kaiser. No-one, who during the past week has had an opportunity of interviewing the President on the momentous question of China's future action, could have left him without a deep impression of his sense of responsibility to the state and his evident desire—amounting almost to a sort of passion—to act not only wisely and honorably but as the Chief Magistrate of a country whose future as a modern state depended on the continuous assertion and application of principles of constitutional rule and the constant rejection of methods of autocratic government. Listening to him speaking, gravely and insistently, on the national character of the decision to be made and of the manifest necessity of consulting the nation before the men who happen for the time being to be members of the Cabinet committed China to certain foreign Powers definitely, one realised that here at least was a Chinese who placed the interests of the nation above all else and would do nothing that might minister purely to personal prestige and personal ends. Although he might be misunderstood and run the serious risk of incurring the

criticism and ill-will of the belligerent Powers whose esteem and good-will is not without great value to him and at the same time see Egypote publicists heaping their praises on pro-Germans masquerading as pro-Allies for personal and party reasons, the President has held to the decision which responsibility and conscience bid him is right and necessary in the public welfare. And no-one unblinded by passion can deny that the President is acting at once constitutionally and with wisdom in insisting that the great decision must be a national decision and ought not to be made by a small group of men alone but by Parliament also and at least, if not by Parliament, after consultation with the military and civil authorities in the provinces.

On this view it is difficult to see how Premier Tuan Chi-jui will be able to defend or justify the irresponsible and insolent action which he committed yesterday. We have said enough in previous articles to indicate the cleavage of opinion between the President and the Premier regarding the mode of reaching a decision as to the further action to be taken against Germany. The President holds that that decision must be made constitutionally and therefore by the nation as represented in Parliament in any event. The Premier—a disciple of Yuan Shih-k'ai and brought up under the traditions and practices of Palace and autocratic rule—is bent on making that decision, technically by the "Cabinet" but practically by himself. That is the precise issue: whether the greatest decision which this country is to make in all its long recorded history is to be made in the spirit and, practically, by the method of autocratic government—i.e., by one man—or must that decision be made in the manner provided by the existing Constitution and according to the spirit and the method of government based on law and the will of the people. If the European members of the Entente are truly waging war against the Central Powers in order to set up a world-system in which government shall be based on the will of the people, surely Allied sympathy should go to the President in the masked but crucial struggle which is taking place between himself as a constitutionalist and the Premier as an exponent and practitioner of autocracy.

This slight digression has been necessary in order that the Premier's unexampled conduct yesterday, as well as its significance, can be fully understood. In order to put to the test his theory of power and the complete subordination of the President to himself as a factor of government, the Premier—re-inforced by the Baron ruler of Nanking, who always has his eye on what looks like the main chance—has been trying consistently to ignore the President in all negotiations and matters relating to the conduct and development of the situation created by the Chinese note to Germany. Without the knowledge of the President, he despatched to Mr. Chang Tsung-shang, the Chinese Minister at Tokio, certain instructions which practically fetter this country in its freedom of decision and action in regard to the war and which necessitate consultation with Japan before the Chinese Government can approach the Entente in any important matter connected with the question of further action against Germany. For this reason, the Cabinet decided to communicate, through the Chinese Minister at Tokio, to the Japanese Government—before communicating the same to the Entente as a whole—a telegram of which a draft was submitted to the President at a special Palace conference held yesterday morning. Besides the President and the Premier, all the other members of the Cabinet were present except Mr. Hsu Shih-ying, the Minister of Communications, who is on leave owing to the death or illness of one of his parents, and Dr. Wu Ting-fang, who was represented by Mr. Wu Chao-chu.

The telegram instructed the Chinese Minister at Tokio to inform the Japanese Government that the Chinese Government had decided to sever diplomatic relations with Germany immediately and at the proper moment to enter the war on the side of the Entente. As regards the definition of the war-services of China and of compensation, the same would have to be fixed "by mutual agreement" at the proper time.

It was pointed out that not only did this communication bind us to an immediate severance of diplomatic relations with Germany—regarding which it might be technically unnecessary to secure Parliamentary approval, although it would be expedient to do so on the assumption that a national decision was necessary—but it also committed

ted the Government and the nation to declare war against Germany and to join the Entente "at the proper moment," i.e., within a reasonable time from the date of the communication. In any view of the Constitution, it is clear that such a commitment to the Japanese Government—without the approval of Parliament—is both unconstitutional and illegal. And because the Premier's attention was drawn to this grave error and to the manner in which the Chief Executive had been left totally uninformed regarding the course and progress of the diplomatic negotiations connected with the question, General Tuan Chi-jui—as if he had already made up his mind to force an entirely unnecessary and unwarrantable quarrel with the President—rose from his seat at the Council table and, with the remark that, if the President was not satisfied with the manner in which he was conducting the affairs of state, someone else must be found to replace him, he left the Council chamber; and a few hours later he travelled to Tientsin by special train, after Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang and members of the Cabinet had vainly tried to persuade him to reconsider his action and urged him not to complicate an already grave situation by an act that was presumably childish, foolish and unwise.

Late last night we learnt that he had tendered his resignation and that the same was in the hands of the President. The latter is unwilling to allow the Premier to resign office in circumstances that will do little credit either to his good sense as a man or to his sense of responsibility as a Minister of State. The President has accordingly despatched the Vice-Chief of the General Staff to Tientsin to advise the Premier to remember the duties of the office which he fills; and if only in the interests of the dignity of the nation, it is his duty to return to the Capital and resume his office. The President has also arranged to send today another special delegation to the Premier, consisting of Mr. Tang Hua-lung, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and two other prominent persons, on the same mission. It is understood that at an interview with the President yesterday evening, Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang expressed the view that, if the action taken by the President failed to move the Premier, the question of his successor must be at once considered; and he has promised to render whatever assistance he could in this respect. The name of General Wang Shih-chen, Chief of the General Staff, is already being mentioned for the Premiership; and if he is willing to accept the office, there is hardly any doubt but that Parliament will unanimously approve his nomination. In the meantime, it is to be hoped that the other members of the Cabinet will realise that we are at a sublime and critical moment of our national life, and that what might be permissible in normal times would be the deepest treachery to the state to do now, with the future of China in the deciding hands of Fate. For them also to resign office and paralyse the work of the state in order to manifest an idle personal loyalty to a man who has not hesitated to endanger the fortunes of the nation would argue such a mean conception of patriotism on their part that history would not fail to group them with traitors to the state.

We end by inviting the President to be steadfast in his course, remembering that he owes it to himself and to the country to be brave and not to waver in his resolution that the great decision must be the act of the nation and not of one whose triumph would renew the struggle which jeopardised the existence of the Republic and put many of us in peril of our lives. But withal we must not forget that the issue has ceased to be capable of being expressed in alternative terms of neutrality or war; the matter for decision is whether China should follow the United States in pursuance of the undertaking contained in our reply to the American invitation or join the Entente under the advice and guidance of Japan. For reasons which we have partially discussed, we re-assess the wisdom of the former course—which would enable us to give all the material assistance that entry into the Entente would involve without its grave disadvantages—and we also cry out against the latter course because of its palpable and sinister limitations and dangers.

Gone Over To Rome!

"Well," said the man with the newspaper, "I see that Lloyd George has gone over to Rome." "Oh, dear! oh, dear!" said the old lady, "and I always thought he was such a staunch Non-Communist!"—Shipping World.

How Austria's Strange Coach Blocks The Way

Mr. Henry Wickham Stead, the Foreign Editor of The Times, shows in a very lucid article in the Edinburgh Review how Austria's strangely-constructed coach blocks the way to European Peace. He shows how a re-adjustment of the wheels will make for progress and the exit of Austria.

Mr. Stead was for many years The Times correspondent in Vienna, and is one of the greatest authorities on the policies of "those nice people the Austrians."

Austria Doomed Anyway

"It is necessary clearly to recognise that in no case can Austria-Hungary continue to exist as a self-controlled monarchy," he says. "If she be not dismembered by the Allies in the interests of European security, she will be transformed and directed by Germany in the interests of Pan-Germanism."

"It is for this reason that the 'Pro-Austrianism' of the Clericals, of Cosmopolitan High Finance, and of some deluded publicists and diplomats among the Allies, is, in effect, but a form of Pro-Germanism."

The Solution

"A chief corner-stone of any solid and lasting European re-construction must be the creation of a united Southern Slav State consisting of the kingdoms of Serbia and Montenegro, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia-Slavonia, Dalmatia, and the purely Slav portions of Istria, Carniola and Styria. With due allowance for the necessity of fixing a practicable geographical boundary. Unless this State is formed, the main purpose of the Allies—the destruction of the power of Prussian militarism—can scarcely be achieved."

"The German road to the East will not be blocked, the principle of nationality will not have been vindicated, and the seeds of future wars will have been sown. It is a grave error to regard the Southern Slav question as merely an isolated issue in the Great War, a thing which the Allies can attend to or neglect without affecting substantially the quality of their victory. It was the immediate cause of the war. Hence the importance of understanding it thoroughly and of facing betimes the difficulties by which it is surrounded."

Difficulties in the Way

"Some idea of these difficulties may be gleaned if it be remembered that the interests of Roman Catholic and Orthodox 'clericalism,' as well as the claims of extreme Italian nationalism, militate against the complete unification and fusion of the Southern Slavs; while, within the Southern Slav family itself, differences of development and tradition require the most careful and far-sighted treatment."

"Unless the new European settlement removes all the main causes of Slav unrest by re-uniting the Poles, and uniting the Czechs-Slovaks and the Southern Slavs, it will be halting and precarious."

"There is the less reason to run this risk in that a fair and amicable settlement of the Italian and Southern Slav claims in and around the Adriatic is perfectly feasible without doing grievous wrong to either. Once in possession of Trieste, with a sufficiently deep littoral and defensible border extending from the present Italian frontier eastwards and southwards round the Gulf of Trieste, and including at least the western half of the Istrian peninsula with Pola and the Riva Arsa; with the Istrian Islands, besides Lissa and Vullona, the Italian strategic situation in the Adriatic would defy attack without infringing any essential Southern Slav rights."

Rewriting The War's History

The rewriting of history is one of the favorite occupations of the leisured, but Mr. G. Bernard Shaw pauses in the midst of the fevered occupations of the war to be before-hand in this respect. He tackles one of the best entrenched of Allied prepossessions—that Germany is a militaristic nation. The "Wittenberg horror," for instance, which is the phrase used to represent the conditions in the typhus prison-camp for British at that place, exposed to the world "that the German Army disgraced itself professionally, and the German medical service turned tail in the face of its enemy, typhus."

"It was important to expose the Wittenberg horror thoroughly," declares Mr. Shaw in The New Republic (New York), "because it effectually disposed of the notion that the Germans, who are a very un-military people, and have to be kept in fighting order by an exaggeration and ostentation and idealisation of military duty and or-

ganisation that would be ridiculous in comparatively pugnacious peoples like the British and the French, can stand a strain on discipline better than the rest of us." Then to enforce this contention, which might perchance be taken lightly as no more than a Shavian inversion of the ordinary man's mode of thinking, he brings forward a new solution of the failure of the advance on Paris, laying the matter squarely at the Germans' own door, while he plucks a feather from the Entente cap:

"The Germans guessed, and as it proved, rightly, that modern fortification could not stand against modern siege-artillery," says Mr. Cecil Chesterton. Precisely; and it follows that they knew that the whole success of their dash to Paris, and, consequently, the fate of the whole campaign, depended on their obliterating the forts of Liege at the first shot. Yet they arrived before Liege without siege-guns; were held

up before it by Leman for many days; and finally had to wait for Austrian guns. It was that delay, not the battle of the Marne, that left Germany without a chance of ultimate victory. She should have been in Paris before she reached Brussels; and her famous intelligence department, with its fabulous network of spies, ended in her spending more days hesitating before Antwerp than she needed have taken minutes had she only known the truth as to the defense. Mr. Cecil Chesterton knows the Prussian program; but he has been so pacifistically preoccupied with its warlike wickedness that he has failed to notice that it was a paper program, and that, when it came to the point, the boasted preparation and organisation for it had simply not taken place: the whole thing was

mere postprandial brag, war-games, and club-fence gossip. We, on the other hand, were fairly well prepared to the extent of our pledge. The Belgians were prepared to the extent of their resources, and put up a very good fight. The collapse of the French at Namur has not yet been explained, but Joffre made no excuse of unpreparedness; he said bluntly, as a big man would, that the retreat was sheer military misconduct, and should not have occurred.

"It was the German preparedness that turned out pure romance. One can not say she was wholly unprepared; for no country with compulsory service and a military aristocracy headed by a King whose chief amusement is playing at soldiers, can answer to that description; but there is most certainly

(Continued on Page 7)



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Mrs. Beddens's Great Story

This is how "Mrs. Beddens's Great Story" came to be written, as it is described by Horatio Winslow in *Collier's Weekly*. It is a typical American "short story."

"Even if there hadn't been an unsolved mystery shrieking for attention, the city editor of the *Greatest Newspaper* would have let his cigarette go out seven times during the hour; and as for his hair, he would have torn that continuously. He would have done both these things just as a matter of routine."

"But ever since the mystery had plumped down on his chest he had been too burstingly busy to pull a single cigarette from the wrapper or even to jerk at the right tip of his beginning moustache. So you can imagine how distraught and shaken he was. And then, just when he was be-

ginning to see light and to tackle the terrible mix-up systematically, down on the top of everything dropped Mrs. Beddens. It was a drop too much, thought the city editor—or, rather, about 175 pounds too much.

"There she sat, largely, placidly, and benevolently, within ten feet of his desk, fingers twinkling over a bit of fancywork. Her smile and a bag of home-made cookies had so successfully hypnotized two office boys and a red-headed switchboard operator that she had run the blockade without a shot fired.

"What Is It?"

"When the city editor caught sight of Mrs. Beddens he was snarling to the photographer: 'Understand, Ryman, we've got to get pictures of the inside of that mystery room, and if you can't get 'em—'

"He stopped short, and for a moment

tried to tear his hair with one hand, while with the other he reached for a cigarette, quite forgetting that so long as the Recklin mystery stayed unsolved he had no time for such luxuries.

"Well," he snapped, realizing unhappily that Mrs. Beddens looked very much like his own mother back in Atticus, Mo., "well, what is it?"

"He wanted to say: 'What are you doing here and how did you get here and will you kindly go out the way you came in? But nobody could have said such a thing to Mrs. Beddens; especially when she was smiling the same smile which had wafted her past two office boys and a switchboard operator."

"I'll Just Wait."

"I'll just wait here where I am till you ain't so busy," she beamed. "Just you go right on with what you're doing till you have time to talk with me." The city editor of the *Greatest Newspaper* collapsed.

"Having answered two telephone messages, jotted down a memorandum, hurried a reporter to the Bronx to look over the fourth mystery suspect, just erected in that borough, the city editor turned to Mrs. Beddens. 'You—a—were saying—' he began embarrassed and altogether ill at ease.

"I wasn't saying anything—yet," said Mrs. Beddens, folding the fancywork into the satchel. "But I was going to say that I come to New York to work on your paper because everybody says it's the best."

He Was Agitated

"Putting his hands on his knees, the city editor gained the edge of his chair and rocked his body back and forth. He was agitated. If only she had been a graduate of a correspondence school or a young lady who had done a society column in *Moline, Ill.*, or a bored Upper Tenner from Fifth Avenue, his answer would have been ready. But Mrs. Beddens!

"I see," he said after a minute's

reflection, "you want to solicit subscription. Now, you'll find the circulation department on the first floor, to the left of the elevators. Ask for Mr. Erwin."

"Mrs. Beddens shook her head with decision. 'No, I come to see Mr. Van Dusen, the editor. If you are the editor,' she turned doubtful eyes on the youngish Van Dusen. 'I've come to New York to write pieces for your paper. I'm from the *Owallah Leader*.'"

"In vain Mr. Van Dusen tried to say 'I see.' The words would not out. The *Owallah Leader* started no buzzer in the switchboard of his memory.

"Don't you remember?" There was a breath of hurt pride in Mrs. Beddens's voice. "Why, last fall a piece I wrote when Blyerth Peck married Saddle Sanborn was copied right in your own paper, and you put it close up to the editorials."

"Now dimly it came to Mr. Van Dusen. The 'piece' about Blyerth Peck's wedding had been a master stroke of unconscious humor, and from Atlantic to Pacific the exchange editors had passed it on chuckling.

"Don't you remember that?"

"He admitted the memory."

"Well, that was from the *Owallah Leader*."

Her Impossible Task

Here we must summarise. To get rid of Mrs. B. the news editor, as we call him, gave her what he regarded as an impossible task—to find out who murdered Dr. Recklin in his own home. If she couldn't do that she needn't come back.

Luck or chance led her almost straight to the crazy man's dying bed. He was a greatly wronged youth, who in his exasperation did the deed. Mrs. B. nursed him till his death. Then she wrote her story and took it to the office.

It was long, but it didn't answer three questions to which the editor said he must have answers—"Who was it?" "Why was it?" and "Where is he?" The story as told by Mrs. B., he said, was "a sermon to young men on the error of acting too hastily."

"That's just what I tried to make it," she replied, and nothing would induce her to answer the three questions.

Stop Right There!

"All this was too much for the managing editor. Look here, Mrs. Beddens," he roared, "we've had enough of this. There's a serious penalty attached to the sort of thing you're doing. Facts are facts, and if you're not willing to tell—"

"You stop right there!"

"In his amazement the managing

editor stopped short; he stopped and took a step backward. Never in his life had he been so addressed.

"But it was his own fault; he should have seen the gradual ferment yeasting in Mrs. Beddens. He should have observed the hardening of that round, kindly face, and the fingers setting into fists with thumbs on the outside. He should have remembered that one's ancestors do not die utterly but transmit the fighting blood of brave days to untold generations of peace-lovers."

"The fighting blood of Mrs. Beddens was up. In her line had been a plenty of hard-headed, slow-reasoning, stubborn men and women who had died for a faith; who had been hanged for a loyalty; who had been burned for an idea. And now all these dead and gone people lived once more in Mrs. Beddens."

"Hush your fuss!" she snapped to the managing editor. "Do you hear me? Hush your fuss!"

"Gone was the placid smile. Gone too was the large benevolence, unless you can apply that term to a mother bear fighting for her young."

"You stop right there," repeated Mrs. Beddens. "You can't bribe me and you can't scare me. And I won't tell the police a word more than I've told you. The two of you know I'm telling the truth. The two of you know I'm not lying when I say the boy is dead." She stared at them searchingly. "And if the police arrest some other poor boy and say he did it, and if you two ain't men enough to get this other boy free, then I'll come back and tell the judge what I know. But you'll never know, because I'll tell it to him privately—in his own ear."

One More Thing

"Setting the black satchel on the chair, she smoothed on her gloves. 'I've got just one more thing to say to you both, and that is, I wouldn't work on your paper not if you was to give me a hundred dollars every month of the world, and every cent of it cash.' She looked them over contemptuously."

"The city editor tried to wedge in a last objection. 'But—'

"But! With a sweep of the hand she snatched her manuscript from the desk and tore it into a myriad of white flakes."

"There!" she said. "You'll never print that! And now listen to what I say." Arms at her hips, she surveyed them truculently.

"I'm going to get out of this building and I'm going to go down to the station and go back home. I'm going back to *Owallah*, where we don't print things just to break people's hearts; where we write our pieces not to make folks feel bad, but to make 'em feel good."

"She picked up the black satchel. 'Yes, I'm going. And if you think you can stop me, just try!'

"And so, unopposed, Mrs. Beddens swished out of the office, down the elevator and into the street; to travel with the sun toward the friendly, shiftless, somnolent roofs of *Owallah*."

Rewriting The War's History

(Continued from Page 6)

no convincing evidence that the German general staff were as well acquainted with the writings of Bernhardi or von Bulow as Mr. Cecil Chesterton, or, indeed acquainted with them at all. It seems to have known rather less about these writers than the British War Office knows about Mr. Belloe or Mr. Blatchford. 'The Next War,' which had been so often described over the walnuts and wine, with the salt cellars for fortresses, was a wonderfully planned business; but no one who has followed the actual campaign without illusions will ever again suspect the German authorities of being a party to it. As to the silly forgery which appeared in the *French Orange Book*, and which Mr. Cecil Chesterton still quotes seriously, though no one else does, the French Government did not make even a pretense that it was an authentic official document. Shapira's original manuscript of the *Pentateuch* was plausible in comparison."

The truth of the matter, Mr. Shaw declares, is that "preparation for war is not humanly possible." He goes further:

"It is no discredit to be prepared for war. All nations should be prepared for war. All houses should be protected by lightning-conductors. Every man's will should be made and his soul ready to appear before the judgment-seat at a moment's notice. And every convinced believer in vaccination should have himself re-vaccinated once a fortnight. But we don't do these things. Mr. Spenser, who was an eloquent as to the positive wickedness of not making a will, died intestate; and all these terrible Iron Chancellors and Brass Tambourines with their shining armor and their mailed fists, who, when the Kaiser rushes into their bedroom and cries, 'War is declared by (or against) Blankland,' says 'Third portfolio on the left,' and go to sleep again, are humbugs like Mr. Spenser. There are no portfolios, no time-tables, no

invasion-routes marked out with 'controls' like the Tourist Trophy motor-bicycle race. People write about such things as they write about anarchist conspiracies or Jesuit plots, because they amuse the human imagination. But the plan does not go beyond ink and paper. Germany and Austria 'on the one hand, and England, France, and Russia on the other, ought to have been preparing elaborately during the last ten years for the present conflict. The least neglect was criminal; and their Maxses and Blatchfords and Robertses kept telling them so. Yet their preparation never went beyond such obvious steps as keeping level with one another in the matter of armaments, and arranging that if England looked after the North Sea, France would look after the Mediterranean. General French, as we have seen, was supposed to be studying the ground in Flanders for five years. I should like to see a diary of his studies outside Brussels."

"The importance of this lies in the entire hopelessness of all schemes of military preparation of the Bernhardian type. If we depend on defense-programs and invasion-time-tables, on plaster Machiavellis and generals who gain a reputation, like the one in Mr. H. G. Wells's book, by presenting themselves to the nation in profile, we shall be led into paper adventures and real disasters like the Germans. Our business is to provide the conditions for improving an army at the shortest possible notice, and not fight until we have to. It is possible to trust in God, to keep your powder dry, and not to be in a hurry to bid the devil good-morning. It is not possible to plan a conquest as if it were a Cook's tour. That way lies Moscow or the Marne."

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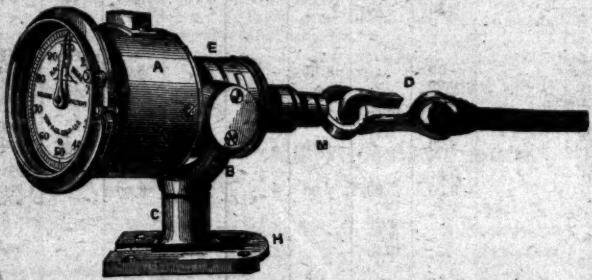
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Antungshan, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Liaoyang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Dalny, Mukden, Sianfu, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tieling, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, New York, Tokio, Honolulu, Osaka, Tsingtau, Kobe, Peking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.
Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office: National City Bank Building, 60 Wall Street, New York

London Office: 36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up... U.S. \$3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,931,774.11
U.S. \$7,181,774.11

Branches at:
Bombay, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta, Kobe, S. Francisco, Canton, London, Tientsin, Cebu, Manila, Yokohama, Colon (P.C.Z.), Medellin, Peking, Hankow, Panama, Shanghai.

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special service of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America.—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.
The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, Issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

1a Klucking Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—Gulden 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—Gulden 9,925,431 (about £827,129)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland: THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:
Banjarmasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tandjong, Babel Cherbon, Pekalongan, Tobin-Tinggi, Dejember, Penang, Tegal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tjilatjap, Kota-Radja, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Medan, Soerabaya.

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.
SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYBERG, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital, Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits: For 3 months at 3 per cent per annum. For 6 months at 4 per cent per annum. For 12 months at 5 per cent per annum. On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital ..H. \$2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up CapitalH. \$1,357,850
Reserve FundH. \$70,000

Head Office: 6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at 5 per cent per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

JUKUUN, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.

Branches & Agencies:
Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahru (Mauritius), Galle, (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

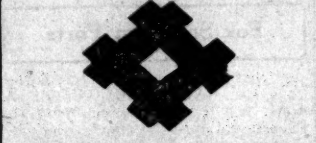
Paid-up Capital: Kungping Tael 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5555



SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
1, Klucking Road

Capital (Paid-up) Yen 15,000,000
Reserve Yen 1,470,000
Deposits Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO.

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niigata, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimomoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Bankers:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

New York Bankers: NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General, Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA, Manager.

Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Comptroller Office).

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.
AntiochusMar. 5
Atsuta MaruFeb. 13
CarmarthenshireJan. 22
City of CorinthFeb. 20
Hitachi MaruFeb. 25
KiotoJan. 18
Mishima MaruJan. 9
Somali*Jan. 13
Suwa MaruJan. 29
Tsuruga MaruFeb. 18

For Marseilles, etc.
CordillereFeb. 21
GeminiFeb. 8
PorthosFeb. 3

For Vancouver, etc.
Empress of AsiaFeb. 17
MonteagleFeb. 13

For New York
EurymedeaDec. 23
Toyooka MaruFeb. 1
Toshiba MaruDec. 12

For San Francisco, etc.
Korea MaruFeb. 16
Persia MaruFeb. 3
Siberia MaruMar. 1

VenezuelaMar. 4

For Seattle
Yokohama MaruFeb. 19

For Tacoma
Canada MaruFeb. 7
JustinFeb. 17
Manila MaruMar. 6

**With English Mail.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Anping from Ningpo:—Mrs. Gayter and child.
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava from Vladivostok:—Mr. A. Todizo. From Nagasaki:—Mrs. Ballenko and Mr. Nakamura.

Passengers Departed

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru for Moji:—Mr. R. Ogawa, Mr. T. Okamura, Mrs. R. Sato and child. For Kobe:—Mrs. Y. Imamura, Mr. S. Kato, Mr. and Mrs. S. Watanabe and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. R. Pvasunia, Mr. Hsi Zeh-bang, Mr. Phon Ang-yoong, Mr. H. Nedzu, Mr. Eockea and Mr. Li Yen-tsu. For Yokohama:—Capt. G. C. Blithed, Mrs. Xavier and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Braddon and Mr. J. H. Green.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkong market, as compiled on March 6, 1917.

Butcher's Meat

Beef 14-20
Mutton 16-20
Pork 25-30
Veal 25-30

Fish

Bream 14-16
Cod 14-16
Mackerel 20-30
Pomfret 20-30
Salmon 16-20
Sole none
Sole 14-16
Whitebait 16-20

Game, Poultry and Eggs

Deer none
Duck 60-90
Eggs 15-18
Fowl 18-20
Geese 80-100
Hare none
Partridge none
Pheasant none
Pigeons 25-30
Plover none
Quail 18-20
Snipe 14-16

Grain and Flour

Flour, American per 50 lb. \$4.50
Flour, Shanghai per 50 lb. \$2.50
Rice per 200 lb. \$5.50

Milk

Foreign dairies per bottles 20
Chinese dairies 17
Barley per 114 lbs. \$2.55
Bran \$1.95

E. KILNER, Chief Inspector.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for March 9th, 10th and 11th.

TONIGHT "THE RESCUER" TONIGHT

A powerful Photo-play, taken amidst most picturesque surroundings and played by the leading Pathe Cinema Artists, IN FOUR PARTS

PATHE'S BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN GAZETTES
Depicting all the principal events

"MASHERS AND SPLASHERS"
A comedy full of laughs, featuring Burns and Stull

"THE PRETTY POLICEMAN"
A screamingly funny comedy.

MATINEE Saturday at 5 p.m.
"THE MYSTERY OF THE WOODS"
3 Parts.

"THE ADVENTURES OF J. RUFUS WALLINGFORD"
MATINEE, Sunday, at 3 p.m.
"ALSACE" 5 Parts.

BY REQUEST

"THE END OF THE WORLD"

Will Be Exhibited AT THE

VICTORIA THEATRE

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar 9	7.00	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	11.30	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	17	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	19	New York via Panama	Toiwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	27	San Francisco	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	31	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	31	San Francisco	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Apr 2	6.30	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Mar 9	7.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	9	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
..	11.30	Nagasaki, Moli & Kobe	Hakui maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	13	Kobe & Yokohama	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	15	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	17	Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	17	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Omura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	17	Moli, Kobe & Yokohama	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	19	Kobe & Yokohama	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	27	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	31	Moli, Kobe & Yokohama	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	31	Kobe and Yokohama	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Mar 11	11.3	London etc.	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	23	London etc.	Miyazaki maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr 1	..	London etc.	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Mar 9	A. d.	Hongkong & Canton	Chiyuen	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	9	Ningpo	tsan Pekins	Chi.	B. & S.
..	9	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.
..	10	Ningpo	Kiangchen	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	10	Ningpo via Wenchow	Poochi	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	11	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wingsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	11	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
..	12	Manila via Hongkong	Ecuador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
..	13	Hongkong	Mexico maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	13	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	sunling	Br.	B. & S.
..	15	D.L. Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
..	16	5.30 Hongkong	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	16	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Hohow	Br.	B. & S.
..	18	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Yungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Apr 7	..	Hongkong	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
..	10	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Mar 9	11.00	Tsingtao and Dainy	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
..	9	Vladivostok	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
..	9	Chinwangtao	Kalping	Br.	K. M. A.
..	10	Ningpo	Kwangping	Br.	K. M. A.
..	10	9.00 Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
..	10	D.L. Chiaofo & Dainy	Kwangse	Br.	B. & S.
..	10	A.M. Chiaofo & Tientsin	Hsinfung	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	11	D.L. Weihaiwei, Canton, Tientsin	Esang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	11	D.L. Hanchow & Eching	Shaoching	Br.	B. & S.
..	13	1.30 Dainy	Osaka maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
..	15	D.L. Tientsin	Kalgan	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Mar 9	M.N. Hankow etc.	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 9	M.N. do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 9	M.N. do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
.. 10	M.N. do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 10	M.N. do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 11	D.L. Wuhu & Swatow	Yochow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 11	M.N. Hankow etc.	Kiangto	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 12	M.N. do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 13	M.N. do	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
.. 13	M.N. do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
.. 14	D.L. Hankow and Swatow	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 14	M.N. Hankow etc.	Kiangtung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 14	M.N. do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 15	M.N. do	Luenbo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 15	M.N. do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 15	M.N. do	Luanyi	Br.	B. & S.
.. 16	M.N. do	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 17	M.N. do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Mar 8	Ningpo	Kiangchen	2012	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
..	Hongkong	Anhui	18-5	Br.	B. & S.	CNPW
..	Hongkong	Tuckwo	370	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
..	Japan	Nagasaki maru	1178	Jap.	N. K. K.	LPDW
..	Hankow	Tachang maru	1360	Jap.	N. K. K.	LPDW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Mar 8	Hankow etc.	Kutwo	1924	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	Japan	Kunano maru	3147	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	Saminoe	Ka ko maru	957	J. p.	M. B. K.
..	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	R. & S.
..	Swatow	Tansui	919	Br.	R. & S.
..	Tsingtao, Dainy	Tencho maru	1278	Jap.	S. M. R.
..	Chinwangtao	Yechio maru	1615	Jap.	Satoh Shokai
..	Nippon	Asiangten	2012	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
RNB	Jan. 30	Cruise	Cincinnati	Am. cru.	3213	10	314	Fewel
SP	Nov 8	Cruise	Monocacy	Am. g-b.	190	2	47	Carter
7P	Feb. 11	Cruise	Quinos	Am. g-b.	350			Loflin
7P	Feb. 11	Cruise	Samar	Am. g-b.	244	6	29	Kine
SP	Feb. 12	Cruise	Willalobos	Am. g-b.	1278	8	150	Obadwick
P&OB	Mar. 5	Cruise	Wilmington	Am. g-b.	1332	8	150	Obadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Tatung, Captain Williams will leave from the French Bund on Friday, the 9th inst., at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s s.s. Tuckwo, 3,770 tons, Captain Philip will leave on Friday, the 9th inst., at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachang Maru, Captain K. Takeshita, will be despatched from the Pootung N. K. K. Wharf on Friday, March 9, at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton-Road Jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Saturday, the 10th inst., at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Siangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from the N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, March 10 at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Hsin Pekin, Captain A. Stott R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, the 9th inst., at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Chiyuen, Capt. W. B. A. Wilks, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Tatum, Capt. J. A. McCulloch will leave on Friday, the 9th inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Poochi, Capt. J. Mackie, will leave on Saturday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Anhui, Captain Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, the 11th inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Sunning, Captain W. L. Jones will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, the 13th inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration chartered s.s. Kalping, March 9. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping, March 10. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinfung, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith will be despatched on Friday, March 9. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 7 a.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith will be despatched on Friday, March 9. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 7 a.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.YANGTZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luanyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Satu lay at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Shikang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connecting at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Pekin.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m.

The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs THOMAS COOK & SON, Fochow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, 21-23 French Bund.
Freight: Telephone No. 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers
"Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia"
14,000 tons each
TO SAN FRANCISCO
VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailing to Manila and Hongkong. To San Francisco

S.S. "Venezuela"	Mar 12	Mar. 31
S.S. "Ecuador"	Apr. 6	Apr. 25
S.S. "Colombia"	Apr. 13	Apr. 25

(Subject to change)

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration. Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information re freight and passage, apply to
B. C. HAILE ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.
Special representative.
1b Nanking Road (Palace Hotel Building)
Telephone 5056. Shanghai.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:
The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14 Hankow	Albenza	3789	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Aug 4 Hongkong	Bobemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5 Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Anglo-Jap.	BOXII
Mar 8 Hongkong	Chiyuen	1201	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 8 Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Mar 7 Japan	Eurymachus	3214	Br.	B. & S.	SWYK
Dec 27 Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 P
Jan 12 Hongkong	Glenarret	4896	Fr.	Glenline	YTFDW
Feb 28	Hungles	612	Chi.	Tuck Wo	CERCW
Mar 7 Japan	Kiangshin	1454	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Mar 7 Chinwangtao	Kwangping	2101	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Mar 7 Chinwangtao	Kalping	1244	Br.	K. M. A.	KMAW
July 10 Hankow	Meidab	1605	Br.	K. M. A.	KMAW
July 20 Hankow	Melice	1832	Ger.	Melcher	NGLB I
Mar 7 Japan	Namur	8624	Br.	B. & S.	SHW
Feb 25 Cruise	Poltava	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	8 P
Mar 7 Vladivostok	Sikiana	1960	Rus.	R. V. F.	9 P
July 10 Tsingtao	Silesia	1940	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 P
July 10 Hongkong	Tehhsing	3318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B IX
Mar 4 Hankow	Unkai maru	937	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
Mar 3 Japan	Upou	1478	Jap.	M. B. K.	MRKW
Mar 7 Moli	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N. K. K.	NYKW

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and mails to the T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 7 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails to the R.V.F. s.s. Poltava will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave the Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

7.—The anticyclone of Kiangsu is shifting to the N.E. wards and is spreading over. The Yellow Sea,

Korea and Japan, while the barometers fall considerably in Mongolia and in Central China. South-easterly breezes to the N. of the 30th parallel. Weather improving in the South.

8.—Rain during the night; overcast, mild weather in our regions. The winds keep to the S.E. Barometer still rising.

Thursday, March 8, 1917.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centr., mm	767.74	768.06
" " "	30.98	30.24
Variation mm. for 24 h.	0.04	-0.06
Variation mm. for 12 h.	0.13	0.09
Direction	sw	sw
Wind (Kilom. per hour)	7	2
" Miles	4.3	1.3
Temperature (Cen)	1.7	7.7
" (Fahr)	35.1	46.1
Humidity, per cent	78	49
Rebn. dry 5-10	1	4
Rainfall, mm.	—	—
Natallines	—	—

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES
LIMITED
TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

Shanghai to Vancouver 14 days	Shanghai to Montreal 19 days
Shanghai to Chicago 18 days	Shanghai to New York 19½ days

Business and Official Notices

SPECIAL NOTICE

R. M. S.
"EMPRESS OF ASIA"
 30625 Tons
 will be despatched from
 Woosung on
Saturday, March 31st
 for
Manila and Hongkong
 to be followed by
 R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"
 on April 28th, and subsequent sail-
 ings of these steamers.
 For further particulars apply to
Canadian Pacific Ocean
Services, Limited
 Cor. Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
 Tel. 181-82

LEARN MORE! EARN MORE!

Study at Home in Your Spare
 Time, Without Neglecting
 Your Present Work, Under
 Capable, Qualified Professors.

--- TEAR FROM HERE ---

Architecture.
 Complete Law.
 Electrical Engineering.
 Civil Engineering.
 Mechanical Engineering.
 Engineering Preparatory.
 College Preparatory.
 Fire Prevention and Insurance.
 Complete Textile Manufacturing.
 Accountancy and Business
 Administration.
 Heating and Ventilation
 Engineering.

Mark X opposite the course you
 wish to study and mail coupon to the
AMERICAN SCHOOL OF
CORRESPONDENCE
 Office 11, 34, Nanking Road,
 Shanghai.

BURLINGTON HOTEL

(173 Bubbling Well Road),
 Shanghai.
 An Ideal High-class Hotel with
 Home Comforts,
 Rooms single and en suite
 to let.
 Guests will find the Hotel having
 its own
**Motor Cars for hire, a great
 convenience**
 Reasonable Rates.
 Guests' Phone:—
 "West 603 and "West 608."
 Manager's Phone "West 604."

When your think
 of
China's Most
Densely Populated
Province,
 Think of Szechwan,
 and you will also
 Think of
WIDLER & CO.,
 Chungking, W. China.

R. W. HEIDORN & CO.
 will sell by Public Auction
 at
 1213 Honan Road
 near Avenue Edward VII
 on
Monday, the 13th of March
 commencing at 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
GOOD AND USEFUL
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
 all new
 On view on Sunday
R. W. HEIDORN & CO.,
 Auctioneers
 Telephone No. 4240.

BILL SMITH

WHEN THE
 "BOY"
 BRINGS YOU OTHER
 THAN CRAWFORD'S
 "SPECIAL
 RESERVE,"
 SEND HIM
 BACK
 Ask Bill



Garner, Quelch & Co.
 Wine Merchants

Shanghai Paper Hunt Club Races

THE Races will be run on Satur-
 day, March 10, 1917 (weather
 permitting). The First Saddle
 Race will be run at 1.30 p.m. sharp.
 Tickets of admission have been
 sent to Members of the Race Club
 and the Paper Hunt Club and their
 wives and children. The Public
 can obtain tickets at the Gate.
 Price \$1 each.

Tickets for children 50 cents
 each. Owners can obtain tickets
 for their mafoos from the under-
 signed.

There will be Pari-Mutuels both
 for win and place and Members' Sweets.

By Order of the Stewards,
 R. H. NEWMAN,
 Secretary,
 Shanghai Paper Hunt Club.

NOTICE

We are pleased to announce that
 Mr. F. G. Boulton has accepted an
 engagement with this Company.

GASTON, WILLIAMS & WIGNORE
FAR EASTERN DIVISION, INC.
 12992

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA
IN RE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT
 OF
EMMA BURNETT MERRILL,
 Deceased.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS:
 Pursuant to an order of said
 Court, notice is hereby given to all
 persons having claims against the
 estate of Emma Burnett Merrill,
 deceased, to present the same, with
 vouchers, to Henry Ferdinand Mer-
 rill, 2nd, Esquire, Ancillary Executor
 of the said Estate, at 7-A The Bund,
 Shanghai, China, on or before the
 9th day of September; and all per-
 sons owing debts to said deceased
 are hereby notified to make payment
 of the same in due course to said
 Ancillary Executor.

Henry Ferdinand Merrill, 2nd,
 Ancillary Executor,
 c/o The Public Works Department,
 Shanghai Municipal Council,
 7-A The Bund,
 Shanghai, China.
 Dated, March 9, 1917.

LYCEUM THEATRE

In aid of
British Wounded Soldiers
 Under the patronage of
 SIR EVERARD FRASER
 MADAME THUE will produce
"La Belle Helene"
 Musical Comedy in 3 Acts by the
 French Composer, Offenbach.
 (In English.)

Saturday, March 10th, 12th and
 14th, at 9 o'clock.
 First Performance Seats \$5.00.
 Boxes sold privately. Second and
 third performances, usual prices.
 Booking now open at Moutrie's.

NOTICE
Dr. R. W. Donohoe
 the American Dentist, has
REMOVED
 from
 17 Nanking Road
 to
 11a Nanking Road
 (Entrance over Dennison and Sullivan)

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

HARDWARE AND METALS

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860

Chinese Dept. No. 1625



ROSENSTOCK'S 1917 DIRECTORY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTEER OF CHINA

The most complete Book of its kind on China

On Sale at leading Bookstores and Publication
 Office for China: 4 Canton Road, Shanghai

Chew! Chew! Chew!

YOU are recommended to commence chewing tobacco right from now if
 you have not already done so before. Because tobacco-chewing not only
 imparts warmth to the body during the cold weather and removes foul
 breath from the mouth, but it also assists the business man in more
 ways than one to better advantage. We have just unpacked a small
 supply of American Chewing Plugs of various qualities, some of which
 cannot be procured elsewhere. Remember that our stock of above is
 very small, so call early to ensure a supply.

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA, 34 Nanking Road, Shanghai.



Elegant Millinery

Showing Now at the

Modes de Paris

(high-class tailoring)

9f. Bubbling Well Road, opposite Race Course

SPRING OVERCOATS and TOP COATS

New American Styles

Early Spring Styles in Business and Sack Suits

Thom Shing, Tailor

G19 Tiendong Road, near Broadway.

Kiangnan Poultry Farm

Guaranteed fresh Plymouth Rock and Leghorn Eggs,
 \$1.00 for 35, or 35 cents per dozen.
 Native chicken, for the table, 20 cents per lb.
 Native chicken eggs, \$1.00 for 75, or 20 cents per doz.
 Also Geese and Ducks for sale.
 Our poultry are fed with beef, fish, grain and all kinds of green vegeta-
 bles. The runs and houses are clean, well-ventilated and free from odor.
 Send your order to the Farm, at Chung Hsin Road, Chapel (just
 opposite the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Station), or buy from us at the
 Hongkew Market from 5.30 to 11 a.m.

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY A French Public Savings Company

Head Office: SHANGHAI
 1 bis, AVENUE EDUARD VII
 (Yangkingpang)

Savings are the Making of all Great Nations
 If you will not save yourselves,
 we will do it for you.
 You pay us monthly 12 dollars,
 and we guarantee you a capital of
 at least two thousand dollars, after
 13 years and 10 months payments.
 Our bonds have a surrender and
 loan value after two years, the
 same as Life Insurance policies.

BUT
 We give you a
 Further Advantage viz.,
 Our Monthly Drawings which
 give you an opportunity to get
 every month a return of from \$12
 to \$2,000.
AUDIT
 A continuous daily audit of the
 accounts of the Society is conducted
 by Mr. S. A. Seth, Chartered
 Secretary and Public Accountant.
 For full particulars, apply to the
 Head Office.
J. BEUDIN & M. SPEELMAN,
 General Manager.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

IN RE ESTATE OF
MAHANO M.
LIBAKO TAN
LIANCO,
 Deceased.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS
 Pursuant to an Order of said
 Court, notice is hereby given to all
 persons having claims against the
 estate of Mariano M. Libano Tan
 Lianco, deceased, to present the
 same, with vouchers, to Tan Boon
 Tong, Administrator of his estate,
 on or before August 30th, 1917;
 and all persons owing debts to said
 deceased are hereby notified to
 make payment of the same in due
 course to the said Administrator.
TAN BOON TIONG,
 Administrator.
 (Address)
 c/o The American Consul,
 Amoy, China, Feb. 15, 1917.

Business and Official Notices
 are Continued on
 Page 11

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word
 Minimum Charge 40 cents

All Advertisements must
 be Prepaid

Replies must be
 called for

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED by American archi-
 tect, clerk-of-works for re-in-
 forced concrete office-building
 in Shanghai. All applications
 received before March 12th
 will be considered. State
 salary and experience. Apply
 to Box 199, THE CHINA PRESS.
 13014-M-9.

COMPRADORE WANTED
 for a firm selling American Pro-
 ducts, already established in the
 market. Only energetic men need
 apply. Good terms to the right
 man. Capital to start with need
 not necessarily be large. Must
 furnish bond. Apply to Box 197,
 THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED immediately, a good
 market shroff, one experienced in
 patent medicines and toilet goods
 preferred. Good salary, liberal
 commission, and good prospects for
 the right man. Apply to Box 197,
 THE CHINA PRESS.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED: Young lady wants
 comfortable room, with bathroom
 and board, in private family or
 select boarding house. Replies to
 Box 195, THE CHINA PRESS.
 13008-M-11

WANTED by an educated young
 man (neutral), a single room, in a
 private family; British preferred.
 Apply to Box 196, THE CHINA
 PRESS.

EDUCATIONAL

A CHINESE gentleman, Ameri-
 can university graduate, wants to
 teach foreigners the Chinese lan-
 guage and literature, by popular
 dialects and new lectures; with
 experience in Y.M.C.A. Language
 School. Time can be easily arrang-
 ed. For particulars address: Mr.
 D. M. J., 21 Foochow Road.
 12990-T.F.

GENTLEMAN wants Russian
 lessons by lady teacher. Apply to
 Box 185, THE CHINA PRESS.
 12979-M-9

EXPERIENCED Mandarin
 teacher has spare time for more
 pupils. Terms moderate. Please
 apply to Mr. Hsia, 1-831 North
 Soochow Road.
 12955

The Hwa Yeng Carpet Factory

Only wool of the best quality
 obtainable in China is used, after
 careful sifting, in the manufacture of
 our carpets. Our workmen are ex-
 perts in this line of business, special-
 ly engaged by us from Peking and
 Tientsin. Carpets of all sizes and
 designs, and in every shade and
 colour, are always kept in stock to
 meet the demands of the public, but
 carpets of any novel or special
 pattern can be made to order. All
 carpets and rugs sold by us have
 been highly eulogised by our Euro-
 pean customers as marvels of cheap-
 ness, considering their good quality.
 We have now for sale carpets made
 of genuine camel wool, our price for
 which is fixed at the very moderate
 figure of 50 cents per foot. Foreign
 patronage is respectfully solicited.

HWA YENG FACTORY,
 Nos. 11, 13 and 15 Route des Soeurs
 French Concession,
 Shanghai, March 5, 1917.

The Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.

The annual general meeting of
 the Shareholders in the Company
 will be held at the Office of the
 General Agents on Saturday, the
 10th March, 1917, at 11 o'clock
 a.m., for the purpose of receiving
 the Statement of Accounts and Re-
 port of the Directors for the year
 ended 31st December, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Com-
 pany will be closed from the 3rd to
 10th March, 1917, both days
 inclusive.

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
 General Agents,
 Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.
 Shanghai, 17th February, 1917.

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and
 back, with bathrooms and verandah)
 to let. Moderate prices. Good table.
 Tel. 3482

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

(Facing Park)
 A large flat, two large and one
 small room, with board. Bath-
 room and verandah attached;
 very cool summer time. Tel. 1946

BOARD-RESIDENCE

Location: Central, quiet, and select.
 Terms: Monthly and very moderate.
 Cuisine and Service: Excellent.
 Apply to Box No. 184
 THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, two well-furnished flats,
 piano, every convenience, low
 rental. Only neutrals and Allies
 need apply, 8 Ward Road.
 12938-M-25

WANTED for early April, a
 married couple or two bachelors to
 join in comfortable villa near Race
 Course. Apply to Box 191, THE
 CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, two very large rooms,
 bathroom and verandah attached.
 With or without board. Apply to
 45 Bubbling Well Road.
 13000-M-22

TO LET, with board, a large
 well-furnished room with enclosed
 verandah and bathroom, also attic
 flat, containing bedroom, sitting-
 room and bathroom. Suit married
 couple or two friends. 6 Quinsan
 Gardens.
 12987

TO LET, two well-furnished
 flat; piano, free taxes, lights,
 water. Low rental. Only neutrals
 need apply. 8 Ward Road.
 12938-M-25

CONNAUGHT HOUSE (3
 Minghong Road), telephone 2650,
 central, comfortable furnished
 rooms, with or without board.
 Terms moderate.

MISCELLANEOUS

MILLINERY: Smart and stylish
 hats in lace, tulle lace on silk for
 summer wear; also undertake
 retrimming of hats, up-to-date
 work, moderate charges. 66 Broad-
 way Terrace.
 13015-M-15

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE. Times' "Illustrated
 History of the War," from No. 1
 up to date, including 5 bound
 volumes. Advertiser would like
 purchaser to take over subscription
 of 50 cents per copy. Apply to
 Box 200, THE CHINA PRESS.

CHEMICAL balance, only slight-
 ly used. Will sell \$50; cost \$90.
 Apply to Box 201, THE CHINA
 PRESS.

FOR SALE. A set of Chinese
 Thibet surcharged postage stamps
 (cancelled). Price \$40. Apply to
 Box 203, THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR SALE: good banjo, quite
 new. No reasonable offer refused.
 Reply to Box 202, THE CHINA
 PRESS.

FOR SALE. Bi-carbonate of Soda
 "Wyandotte", 500 barrels, weigh-
 ing 400 lbs. each, fresh stock, qual-
 ity guaranteed, immediate shipment.
 Terms F.O.B. Manila, payment
 against documents. H. J. Bell &
 Co., Merchandise Brokers, Manila,
 P. I.

FOR SALE, by private treaty
 at valuation, entire High-
 Class Furniture, fittings (wholly
 made by Messrs. Weeks and
 Arts and Crafts), ornaments,
 etc., contained in hall, drawing-
 room, study-room, dining-room and
 two bedrooms; all in as good con-
 dition as new, and which include
 several rich Persian Carpets, of a
 6-roomed dwelling house. The
 house, situated in the best part of
 Western district, and at low rental,
 could be taken over. An egg-
 shaped Victoria, horse, and a set of
 harness to be included, if desired.
 Please apply to Box 190, THE
 CHINA PRESS.

FOR SALE, by private treaty
 at valuation, entire High-
 Class Furniture, fittings (wholly
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 Arts and Crafts), ornaments,
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 harness to be included, if desired.
 Please apply to Box 190, THE
 CHINA PRESS.

SITUATIONS WANTED

AMERICAN, with executive ex-
 perience at home, and thor-
 oughly familiar with Man-
 churia, especially Harbin, de-
 sires position, Shanghai or out-
 ports. Experienced in wool.
 Apply to Box 192, THE CHINA
 PRESS.

ADVERTISER (Chinese) seeks
 position as an office assistant, having
 a knowledge of stenography, type-
 writing and bookkeeping. Apply to
 Box 198, THE CHINA PRESS.

ENGINEER, with business ex-
 perience and selling ability, man-
 ager with important firm, seeks
 engagement with firm of contract-
 ors or import firm. Please apply
 to Box 182, THE CHINA
 PRESS.

ENERGETIC young man
 (Japanese), graduate of High
 Commercial School and possessing
 small experience of office routine,
 desires position as an office assistant.
 Salary no object. Please apply to
 Box 188, THE CHINA PRESS.

LADY stenotypist, experienced in
 engineering and commercial note-
 taking, desires extra work. Notes
 transcribed on the spot or at home
 and delivered by 9 next morning.
 Manuscripts in French also
 accepted. Neatness and accuracy
 guaranteed. Apply to Box 186,
 THE CHINA PRESS.

EMPLOYMENT DEPART-
 MENT of Chinese Y.M.C.A. can
 fill your need for a competent
 typist, bookkeeper, clerk, etc. Ad-
 dress Secretary, 120 Szechuen
 Road.

WANTED, position as godown-
 keeper, storekeeper or timekeeper
 by a Chinese. Many years' ex-
 perience in Shanghai. Moderate
 salary. Apply to Box 124, THE
 CHINA PRESS.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-
 siderable experience in legal, con-
 sular, syndicate, journalistic, com-
 mercial and official translation
 work, undertakes translation in
 English and Chinese of agreements,
 petitions, letters, legal documents,
 advertisements, and commercial
 documents, etc. Please apply to
 Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking
 Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road,
 opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

WANTED to buy, by Collector,
 interesting photos (snapshots or
 otherwise) of Chinese scenery, etc.
 Reply to Barton, Kalee Hotel.

FOR SALE: Remington type-
 writer No. 7, in good working
 condition. No reasonable offer will
 be refused. Apply to Nieh, B-114
 Kiangse Road.

FOR SALE, one Ford landaulette
 in splendid condition. Offers to
 Box 193, THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR SALE, by private treaty
 at valuation, entire High-
 Class Furniture, fittings (wholly
 made by Messrs. Weeks and
 Arts and Crafts), ornaments,
 etc., contained in hall, drawing-
 room, study-room, dining-room and
 two bedrooms; all in as good con-
 dition as new, and which include
 several rich Persian Carpets, of a
 6-roomed dwelling house. The
 house, situated in the best part of
 Western district, and at low rental,
 could be taken over. An egg-
 shaped Victoria, horse, and a set of
 harness to be included, if desired.
 Please apply to Box 190, THE
 CHINA PRESS.

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 at valuation, entire High-
 Class Furniture, fittings (wholly
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